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The Nation

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911.

The Week

President Taft faced the embattled farmers in the White House on Monday man-fashion, and told them some plain truths with refreshing directness. They had come to protest against Canadian reciprocity on the ground that it would compel them to "take less for our wheat." But they are already taking less for their wheat. The price is from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than a year ago. The good old protectionist argument would be that this is an anticipatory effect of reciprocity, just as the Wilson bill of 1894 caused the panic of 1893. The farmers did not allege this to the President, but they did tell him that, if the Canadian agreement went through, the farmers would in large numbers desert the Republican party. To this Mr. Taft made the reply that he was sorry to hear it, but that it had nothing to do with the argument for reciprocity, and that any threat affecting his "personal political fortunes" he should entirely disregard. This may not be politics, but it is magnificent. In President Taft this sort of plain speaking is not uncommon. It seems to go with his judicial habit. He turns away political threateners just as he would silence an irrelevant witness in court.

The "Farmers' Free List" bill was passed by the House of Representatives on Monday by a more than two-thirds vote, the Democrats lining up solidly behind it and twenty-four Republican insurgents standing with them, while the vote recorded against it was only 109 in a total of 345. Thus, after an interval of seventeen years, the Democratic party stands once again squarely committed to an aggressive policy of tariff reduction, and with a strong national sentiment supporting it in that policy; and once again, confronting this task, it finds itself under intelligent and resolute leadership. In nothing was the contrast between the positions of the opposing parties more sharply brought out than in the attempts to which the Republicans largely devoted themselves in the closing day of the debate to make

the removal of import duties contingent upon corresponding concessions on the part of the nations from which the importations were made. This, like other incidents in the history of the bill, will be used as campaign material, of course; but unlike such transparent dodges as that relating to convict-made goods, it touches a fundamental difference of attitude and opinion. If letting down the bars is doing something for the foreigner "without return" to ourselves, the whole Democratic position is foolishness. The "return" we get comes from the freedom to buy without paying tribute; and the speeches on the Democratic side showed a firm grip on this simple and central fact.

The Third National Peace Congress has closed in Baltimore under brighter skies than any similar gathering in our history. No advocate of international peace has the slightest reason for discouragement or pessimism. The progress of this great cause in the last few years is nothing less than extraordinary. Militarism was never more clearly on the defensive, however great the burdens it is now imposing upon the great nations. Advocates of huge armaments who are opposed to peace have fallen back for their arguments upon the worst traits of human nature, such as the tendency of certain individuals to kill when carried away by passion, and upon the assertion that no arbitration treaty can be made which cannot be broken. In the United States there is especial cause for rejoicing because of three notable actions of the Government—the signing of the new Japanese treaty, the Canadian Reciprocity bill—itsself a peace measure, as is anything that breaks down tariff walls—and the proposed general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. Finally, since the last congress Mr. Carnegie has donated his \$10,000,000 fund to this best of causes.

Gov. Harmon seems to have pressed the right key at last. On Thursday of last week the House of Representatives at Columbus passed unanimously a bill making the penalty for bribery of a public officer or member of the Legislature one to ten years in the penitentiary, without the alternative of a fine.

For the people of Ohio in general the feeling of shame over the revelations will be submerged in a sense of relief at the prospect of the punishment of those who have misrepresented them, not only by judicial process, but even more by deep and lasting disgrace. The affair may also have its lesson for those who are puzzled by the looking to Governors for legislative as well as executive leadership.

The abolition by New Jersey's new Public Utilities law of reduced railway fares for clergymen ought to prove a disguised blessing. The time when ministers of the gospel received reductions in everything they purchased has pretty well gone by, and there is no reason why it should not end completely. It has all the viciousness of the tipping system, with the additional evil of compromising the dignity of what is inherently the most dignified of the professions. That many ministers have not so regarded it is the severest condemnation of the practice, which insensibly impairs one of the finest traits of a human being. One result of the new law should be a practical reconsideration on the part of congregations, not only in New Jersey, of their financial duty toward those whom they invite to serve them in a peculiarly intimate relationship. The ministry may not be, in personnel or in power, all that we wish it might be, but it will not be helped in that direction by concessions made to it in the spirit of charity. The circumstance that the New Jersey legislators carefully exempted themselves from the operation of the provision in question only strengthens the force of these considerations.

New Jersey and New Hampshire must give a share of the honors for the enactment of progressive legislation to the State of California. Of the acts of the Legislature which recently adjourned, the most important was the Eshelman-Stetson Railroad law, granting to the Railroad Commission sweeping powers of rate-making and regulation, and virtually putting an end to the Southern Pacific domination of the commonwealth. No less than twenty-three amendments to the State Constitution

were submitted to the people, providing among other things for the initiative and referendum, the recall for all elective officers, including judges, and for woman suffrage. Important enactments provided for the direct election of United States Senators, reform of election and ballot laws, employers' liability, an eight-hour day for women workers, and State conservation of natural resources. A great part of the credit for these accomplishments must go to Gov. Hiram Johnson, who led the sturdy fight for better government. California's record, as Gov. Johnson says, is one of which the progressive element and the whole State may well be proud—a judgment in which patriotic Americans may concur, even though opposed to some of the measures adopted.

Though Congressman Berger properly resents the more sweeping attacks upon the Socialist Administration of Milwaukee, he does not wholly break the force of such a review as that made by a special correspondent of the *Chicago Evening Post*. Dissatisfaction he finds general among even the working people, who looked to the Socialists to keep campaign pledges manifestly forbidden by charter or the State Constitution, and among those who were under no delusions, but voted for Seidel and his associates in the hope of a more efficient business rule. Comparing the forty-two definite campaign promises with the dozen or so of things done, the Socialists make, indeed, no praiseworthy showing. They have been guilty as well of several blunders in abolishing, in the pursuit of economy, several offices, only to fall into impaired efficiency in different branches of the municipal government, while the city pay-rolls have been increased instead of lowered. It is to be observed, however, that a number of the reforms instituted, notably the establishment of a municipal research bureau, are destined to give benefits which cannot be felt as yet. Popular opinion has made its mistake in expecting an impossible Utopia of the Socialists in Milwaukee. The election which put the Socialists into power could not be taken as an endorsement of their more radical proposals, but rather as the protest of the citizens against unbusinesslike city rule; and the administration will be judged in the end by the ordinary tests of economy and efficiency.

Mr. Guggenheim's interview, on his return from Europe, as to the sad condition of business in this country owing to the meddling of politicians, coinciding as it did with news of the Alaskan discontent with the coal situation, has naturally enough been made an occasion for renewing the old complaints over the policy of conservation. However frequently the correction may have been made, it seems impossible to get it into the heads of the anti-conservation spokesmen that failure to amend the laws relating to Alaskan coal lands has not been due to the conservationists, but quite the contrary. One of the first acts of President Roosevelt bearing on the conservation question was his urgent recommendation that the 160-acre law should be repealed, and that the taking up of large tracts of coal lands should be permitted, under proper conditions, so as to bring about the immediate utilization of the Alaskan fields. Why have years been allowed to go by with nothing done? Certainly not because of any obstacles put in the way by conservationists, from that day to this. The difficulty with the anti-conservationists is that when objection is made to throwing away the public lands, or giving them away, or letting them be stolen, they denounce the objectors as visionaries and obstructionists, instead of helping them to bring about a practical method for placing private exploitation on a footing consistent with the public interest.

Bishop McFaul's analysis last Sunday of the American daily newspaper was almost startling in its soberness. Unlike the usual critic of the press, he did not exhibit sensationalism in the act of denouncing it, but judged newspapers by the same standards which a reasonable man would apply to individuals, to corporations, and to human institutions in general. This does not mean that he found nothing to condemn. On the contrary, he used fitting language with reference to "some of our great dailies" which "pander to the morbid desire of reading the demoralizing details of divorce, impurity, suicide, murder, and theft; exaggerate the luxury and the extravagance of the rich, as well as the privations and the misery of the poor," and "are an incentive to crime." He also struck at the giving-the-people-what-they-want fallacy by pointing out, on

the one hand, that the men engaged in the publication of newspapers are presumably above the average in intelligence, with a consequent duty of elevating rather than playing upon passions, and, on the other, that most men and women are not seeking the trivial and the vulgar. The remedy for the abuses of the press he sees, not in drastic libel laws, but in the development of a code of ethics among newspaper men. Such a development will be materially hastened by criticism which, like the Bishop's, is made "after an extensive study" of the subject, and displays a temper which the most ambitious of our newspapers might well emulate.

That the Indian should now have to be rescued from the showman is an amazing episode in the sad history of this people. Educated Indians have investigated the matter and have unanimously come to the opinion that the exhibiting of Indians with circuses and Wild West shows must come to an end, because the young men thus lured away from their homes are ruined morally and physically. Many of them, it has been discovered, die in consequence, and those that return have sad stories to tell of the white man's and woman's character and morals. Indeed, their experience recalls the saying of the Kansas chieftain who, when asked by the early settlers why his people did not build more schools and churches and have more white teachers and preachers, declared that they were bad enough then, without any more ambassadors from civilization. Protests against the exhibiting of Indians there have, of course, been before. The interesting thing about the present movement to end this abuse is that it did not originate with whites, but with red men. They feel so deeply about it that they are going to hold a convention next autumn in Columbus, Ohio, to voice their protests in the manner of the pale-face.

Serious as the Mexican situation seems to be, this is not the hour to intensify it by sensational predictions. Never was there a greater necessity for keeping all concerned cool. The President is again quoted as saying that he will not act against Mexico save under instructions from Congress, and in this he again shows his wisdom. It is easy

for the irresponsible newspaper reader to say that the United States will have to interfere; but to those who are in responsible positions the very word can only have a most ominous sound, for it brings up possibilities of untold expense, of most dangerous entanglements, of the hatred of an entire nation, and perhaps a fearful price in American lives. It is a situation that calls for statesmanship of a high order, even though it may, and we sincerely hope will, be resolved finally by the conclusion of peace. For the present, despite lawless excesses, the plain duty of this nation and its rulers is to be patient and to avoid anything that would even seem to suggest a desire on our part to interfere in the affairs of our sorely tried neighbor.

One hundred and eighteen was the majority by which the Parliament bill passed in committee, out of a maximum Government majority of 125 or 126. Thus the most critical stage in the history of the Veto bill in the Commons has been surmounted, and the battle henceforth must centre in "another place." That is the official phrase by which speakers in the House of Commons describe the House of Lords; but if the Lords remain obstinate, the phrase may take on another meaning. "Another place" will be the residence of the Crown. There can be no doubt that if Mr. Asquith is driven to demand "guarantees" from the King—in other words, to demand the creation of several hundred Liberal peers—he will do so with authority strengthened by last week's vote in the Commons. The Laborites made their fight on the preamble, as they were bound to do, and even voted against it. But on the bill as a whole they came readily into camp. Mr. Asquith is evidently not the slave of Nationalist and Laborite masters that the Opposition has called him.

Lord Lansdowne's bill for the reform of the House of Lords is as high a bid for conciliation as the Conservatives could possibly have been expected to make. If they had made it two years ago, their position would be very strong. As it is, their action has the air of being both insincere and too late. The plan of the Conservative leader would radically make over the House of Lords, cutting down the membership to 350, of whom the peers themselves would elect

100, while 120 would be chosen by a rather complicated electoral college, and 100 would be appointed by the Crown. Princes of the blood would retain their seats, as would the two archbishops, while but five bishops would be elected to sit. There would also be, including the Chancellor, 16 law lords. The scheme is elaborate, but if it could be made to work there is no doubt that the result would be a much better House of Lords than has been known for many years. It is doubtful, however, if the project will be at present pushed, and Viscount Morley made it plain that the Government will allow no measure of this kind to interfere with a vote on the bill to regulate the relations of the two houses. The Lords will have to say yes or no to the veto bill. They appealed to Cæsar, and to Cæsar they must go.

Scotland is again disturbed at the revelations of the census. The final figures have not yet appeared, but partial results show no diminution of the rural depopulation which was so marked a feature of the last enumeration. The towns and the mining districts are expected to turn the scale, and to give the country a net increase of half a million. Ten years ago the increase was 450,000, despite a decrease in the population of seventeen counties. But this does not satisfy the loyal Scotsman, nor his British brother either. "Will Scotsmen tamely acquiesce in the depopulation of their country?" asks the *British Weekly*. "Will they be satisfied to let it gradually become a playground for millionaires?" Those most interested in the question seem to pin their faith to an improvement and extension of the small holding commissioners, some to be resident in the districts under their charge. Striking contrasts are drawn between emigration from Scotland and immigration into the United States. These immigrants, however, do not prevent us from having our own growing problem of rural desertion.

The novel feature of the new agreement between Great Britain and China for the continued reduction and final extinction of the importation of opium from India and its production in China, is the change in the basis of the reduction. Under the ten years' arrangement, which the new one supersedes, the decrease was to be 10 per cent. annual-

ly. The Chinese Government, however, found it impossible to regulate the production of opium with such exactness, and adopted the more drastic policy of abolishing it by provinces, with the result that, after only three years, sevenths of the Empire, according to the anti-opium societies, is free of poppy cultivation. This restriction of the domestic product encouraged the maximum importation from India allowed by the agreement, so that China suffered for her vigor in exceeding the terms of the contract. The agreement just signed takes the old date, 1917, for the extinction of the trade, but compels an earlier date if either country stops its share in it before that time. This does not please the anti-opium societies, with their demand for immediate abolition, or the Indian Government, with its demand for indemnity against loss in revenue, and its suggestions of the insincerity and the inability of the Chinese Government to perform its part of the undertaking; but, viewed impartially, it looks like a reasonable solution of a complicated question. China now has the ending of the evil in her own hands.

How autocratic a monarchy can still be is shown by the order in Germany for the removal or the destruction of advertising along railway lines and on houses. True, the order was issued only after a general outcry in the press, and resolutions passed at crowded meetings in all parts of the empire. But we have gone almost as far ourselves, without any such result as the vigorous Germans have brought about. It is true also that the order is limited by the provision that it is to be applied at the discretion of the local authorities, who may, if they will, permit the continued marbling of the landscape. But nobody places much hope in this local-option arrangement. It is taken for granted that the local authorities will imitate the arbitrariness of their superiors, and boldly carry out the popular desire for sightliness. Germany's commercial rivals will doubtless take heart at this evidence of weakness in her industrial tension, and press the advantage given them by her sentimental yielding to mere beauty. The historic fact that Germany competes most keenly in articles of the highest grade can have nothing to do with her strong liking for the artistic.

SCHOLARSHIP OF IDEAS.

My case is probably by no means unique. After graduating with honors at — I obtained a position as teacher of English in the school where I now am. My ambition is to enter on a college career, but to do this I should have to go back to the graduate school of my university, and I cannot bring myself to undergo the gruelling process which such a course means. As an undergraduate I was not alone in feeling that the work required for the doctor's degree seems to be specially designed to eliminate all who have any imagination or any ideas.

We print this complaint because it is typical of an opinion which comes to us from many sources and in many forms, and which sooner or later must be reckoned with. It is in accord with the avowal of at least one college president to the effect that the recommendation of a certain eminent and dominating scholar would be a detriment to a candidate for a place in his faculty; and it may have some bearing upon the conditions which have led a keen observer in a large Western university to declare, whether rightly or wrongly, that the grade of men now preparing themselves for college teaching is distinctly inferior to what it was ten or fifteen years ago. No one can converse widely with the younger students over the country without having this attitude of revolt thrust forcibly upon his attention. The question is whether this discontent will be able to organize itself and effect a wise reform or waste itself blindly and suffer the graduate instruction in the English and modern language departments to go the way of the classics.

As for the classical men, they have taken account of their house, and, in alarm for their very existence, are making desperate efforts to throw off the shackles of pedantry with which they were bound and to introduce something into their curriculum besides linguistics and archæology. It would be uncritical to attribute the present low state of the classics entirely, or perhaps even chiefly, to the narrow philological method of teaching which so long prevailed, but this method was undoubtedly a contributory cause, and the great difficulty now, when the error is acknowledged and larger views are cherished, is to find instructors who can put into practice what all, or almost all, so earnestly desire. Scholars breed their kind, and a bad system has an obstinate way of perpetuating itself. We are glad to print in this issue of the *Nation* the argu-

ment of one who has always stood for true scholarship, and who, certainly as much as any other one man in the country, has labored to save the classics from the sands of pedantry on the one side and the bog of dilettanteism on the other.

This, in fact, is the dilemma—pedantry on the one side and dilettanteism on the other—which always confronts a collegiate department, and which now faces English and the modern languages with peculiar acuteness. The problem is complicated by the observed psychological fact that these two extremes of scholarship tend to work together with a kind of tolerant contempt for each other, to the exclusion of the virile scholarship of ideas which is inimical to both and is opposed by both. Emerson was right in saying that an idea is a terrible thing to let loose upon the world—certainly upon the academic world. A department under the control of a philological tradition, if called to account for not teaching "literature," will by natural instinct look out for a mild and pleasant lecturer with whose taste it can sympathize in hours of languid relaxation and whom it can probably dominate without difficulty. Meanwhile,

Povera val e nuda, filosofia.

The remedy is not to transfer the emphasis from philology, using that word in its narrower sense, to "literature," using this word in its flabbier sense. The graduate school does not exist primarily for training the sensibilities, and the right graduate teacher is not one who can titillate the æsthetic nerve of the nice young poet. It is questionable whether the graduate school is properly used in any way for direct training in literary production. Skill in constructing a drama or writing a marketable short story is better acquired elsewhere. The graduate school is first and last a place for scholars, and the scholars who are now in charge may justly resent any move to put the æsthete and the amateur and the "literary" man in their chairs. Nor are they wrong in asserting that the most minute form of research—the relentless pursuit of some Anglo-Saxon vowel or the wild chase of some folk-tale through five mediæval languages—has its own place and honor. These things should be done, but the other things—the larger study of life, what we call the scholarship of ideas—should not be left undone; they should rather

lead and give the tone to the whole. It is a matter of emphasis, and unfortunately the present state of affairs would seem almost to justify the complaint of an old English divine, that "no sort of Men think so little for the most part as they that are engaged in the Profest Study of Learning and Knowledge."

Scholarship of ideas may seem a vague programme to set before those who are in the brunt of actual teaching. Certainly not the least of the difficulties to be overcome is that laxity of training which begins in the kindergarten, and which follows the student all the way up in his career, compelling the teacher to whom he comes in the graduate school, as Professor Shorey points out so emphatically, to waste his time in elementary discipline. Nevertheless, there are steps which lie clearly before the departments of English and modern languages, and will lead to immediate and practical reform. In the first place, they must free themselves from the ruck of mediævalism, in which may be included much of the raking among the dregs of Elizabethan drama. Mediæval studies are well in their way, but their dominance in the modern language field has done more, perhaps, than any other one cause to lay an undue emphasis on philological research of the most desiccating type and to drive away men of large, humane ideas. In place of mediæval phonetics and theme-chasing, a close alliance should be formed with the classics. One of the most significant warnings pronounced in many a year was the strong plea of Mr. Edward M. Shepard, speaking at the last meeting of the Modern Language Association, as a scholar and man of the world, for just this affiliation. From Athens and Rome, not from the Middle Ages, come the vital ideas of modern literature, the high association of letters and life, which we have so nearly lost from view. Such an alliance would at once introduce something more of actuality into the study of the classics and lend to modern languages the larger historical background, the sense of great currents of thought which have moulded and are still moulding the fate of mankind. He who, like the late Master of Balliol, has in mind the creative ideas that have passed from that ancient time to these modern days is not likely to lose himself either in pedantic intricacies or in the *O Altitudo* of a precious æstheticism.

Beauty and the motives of conduct will be wedded with him for the making of the true scholarship.

Another practical step is the escape from the present tyranny of the German doctorate. It may be that for many men the preparation of a thesis is the best training, as it apparently is for the teacher the easiest method of testing a student's proficiency. But the system is subject at least to grave abuses. Even supposing that the student has advanced far enough to devote to the special research needed for a thesis a year or two years of time without heavy sacrifice in other directions, the emphasis laid on this kind of work tends to confuse the meaning of productive and creative scholarship and to establish wrong standards of excellence. It tends also to foster the peculiar sin of German scholarship which Professor Shorey brands as inaccuracy, but which we should prefer to call lack of mental integrity—the habit, that is, of erecting vast theories on a slender basis of fact, and so clogging the paths of truth. Only a huge illusion can hold that a student who by a satisfactory, even an admirable, thesis has added some small account to the sum of knowledge is in any true sense of the word a more creative mind than one who has thoroughly assimilated a wide range of ideas and prepared himself to hand on the judgments of time. At least along with the doctorate, we need to strengthen and raise the master's degree as a symbol of large assimilative study. Indeed, some of our universities have seen the value of this course, and are gradually lifting the M.A. into a sign of real distinction. One serious impediment now in the way of this reform is the belated ignorance of those presidents and trustees of colleges who insist on a Ph.D. after the name of a candidate to their faculties, and so attach to the degree a factitious commercial value. They have been educated into this error and must in turn be educated out of it.

Affiliation with the classics instead of medievalism and the honoring of an assimilative degree beside the German doctorate are not impractical counsels of perfection; they are directly in the way of our modern language departments, they are comparatively easy to take, and they are already much talked of. In particular the choice lies before the department of English: it may suffer the

tyranny of the pedant, and so go the path from which the classics are so wearily retracing their steps; or it may take warning and turn toward the scholarship of ideas. In this way it can preserve itself from the wiles of the dilettante and maintain its honorable position in the academic world; and in this way, too, it can be an indirect but incalculable aid to literature, for our literature to-day needs above everything else to add to its cleverness the discipline of ideas and the reverence for long tradition.

ENGLAND'S GREAT EXPERIMENT.

The introduction in Parliament of Mr. Lloyd George's bill for insuring workingmen against sickness and unemployment may do more to make this session historically memorable than even the bill abolishing the Lords' veto. It is a measure which has been long expected and long preparing. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been giving his strength to it for months. To him it represents the goal which he set himself in his bitterly opposed taxation and land laws of two years ago. He made no secret of his purpose. The main reason why he sought to push up succession duties and stiffen the income-tax and take a part of the increment in land values, was that he aimed to bring into the Treasury new revenues that might be released for social legislation. He is, therefore, only performing what he promised. A state system of sickness-insurance for laboring men and also insurance against being out of work he had specifically pledged himself to establish; so that his bill of last week is no surprise. It cannot be denied that it follows logically the legislation that has gone before it, and embodies principles or, at any rate, methods of governmental action which both English parties have adopted. The only difference is that the Conservatives promised such bills, whereas the Liberals are making them into law.

From the telegraphed accounts we get an intelligible outline of Lloyd George's proposals. His plan of insurance against sickness is patterned after the German model. The scheme is to be compulsory upon all who earn less than \$800 a year, with certain excepted classes, and will affect, it is estimated, some 14,700,000 workers. They are re-

quired to contribute to the cost of the system. Each man will pay eight cents a week out of his wages, his employer will add three cents and the government two cents. It is figured that, on this basis, an allowance of \$2.50 a week for illness during three months can be made to the insured, while, in case of permanent disabling, he may count upon \$1.25 a week as long as he lives. All this bears the familiar mark, "Made in Germany." In attempting to insure against unemployment, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer is striking out on untrodden paths. He offers, indeed, to go but a little way for the present. His bill applies only to those employed in the engineering and building trades, some 2,400,000 men being involved. They, too, are to pay a certain amount weekly, their employers as much, while the government will contribute one-quarter of the total fund. Out of it an allowance, for a fixed term, of \$1.75 a week will be made to every insured man who loses his job through no fault of his own, though in strikes and lockouts no insurance will be paid.

The entire measure is so intricate in its machinery, at the same time that it is so large and bold in its scope, that a close study of its details and, in all probability, a test of its practical working will be necessary before one can pronounce anything like a confident judgment upon it. There are, however, some things that can be said at once. Mixed motives enter into this proposed legislation. Grant as much humane enthusiasm as you please, on the part of Lloyd George and his followers; concede that the House of Commons is full of men whose hearts ache as they think of the hazards and miseries to which those are exposed who drudge and sweat at the nation's work; still this great social bill has its immediate spring in politics. Its origin is only partly in sympathy and pity; as we see from the way in which both parties have been bidding against each other, and as is evidenced by the fact that the Conservatives do not dare attack this bill which is tantamount to a revolution in English legislation. The public men who are promoting insurance against sickness and unemployment are looking at the sufferers, to be sure, but they are also looking at the voters. It has been made perfectly clear that they

did so in the case of old-age pensions—of that they openly boasted—and it will be so with the other. Even with Bismarck the political motive entered in: his elaborate schemes of workingmen's insurance were intended to halt the march of German Socialism—with what success we know!

Now, the moment you admit anything like a party motive into a great piece of constructive legislation, you are very apt to vitiate its framing and are almost certain to pervert its functioning. Lloyd George begins well, it is true, with demanding a contribution by the workingmen themselves. It was a vice of his old-age pension scheme that it did not. But, with the matter thrown into politics, how long will it be before the workingmen insist that their employers and the state pay the whole insurance bill? Even in the first general acclaim with which the bill was received, one Labor member remarked that the premiums exacted from the working people were too high. Exactly; and as soon as they think they are politically strong enough to demand that these shall be cut down or abolished altogether, they will do it; and what party will be strong enough to resist them? Moreover, if it be found in practice, as it has been in Germany, that the state-insurance system leads to a great deal of malingering and sham-sickness among workingmen, will the necessary sharpness of inspection and examination be submitted to by men who know that their class has the votes to turn the Government out?

We can only suggest the dangers that start up all along the track of such a gigantic innovation. Excellent impulses often lead to dire consequences. Of the statesmen who brought England low in the eighteenth century, Burke said that they dealt only in bits and scraps, and had not the power to think a great matter entirely through. We gravely doubt if the vast experiment upon which Lloyd George is entering has been thought through. Confessedly, he touches but the fringe of the problem of unemployment. He hopes to aid a handful of skilled men temporarily out of work, but the sunk masses of the unemployable are beyond any remedy of his—and they are the real problem. The cheerful hope is, of course, that state-insurance will free its beneficiaries from the haunting dread that now hangs over too many of them, make them brighter and

more energetic; but may it not make them increasingly limp and dependent? To give a new set to human motives is always perilous; they may go the way we desire, but they may take an unexpected and alarming direction. This we do know—from history and our own experience—that it is a vicious thing in a democracy to get it into the heads of the people that, as Grover Cleveland said, they are not to support the government, but the government is to support them.

SOME ASPECTS OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

There is one fear which must be acutely present to Mr. Frederick W. Taylor and his fellow-pioneers in the development of the new Science of Management. And that is lest their new science should be popularly accepted as a new magic. As a people we are peculiarly susceptible to the attraction of cure-alls and abracadabras. The fervor with which Scientific Management is being discussed, and applied, and misapplied is largely the result of such a belief in the magical properties of the new science. The common impression seems to be that Scientific Management not only gets four times as much work out of the same plants as our present system does, but that the magnificent result is obtained by some process akin to making a few Masonic passes in the air or burning a couple of joss sticks in front of a bloomin' idol made of mud. Against this peril Mr. Taylor sounds an emphatic warning in his last article in the *American Magazine*. He cites the case of an establishment employing between three and four thousand men, the managers of which tried to accomplish in a year or two what they were warned must take from three to five years. As a result, instead of educating and leading their workingmen, the managers succeeded only in driving them. The outcome was disaster.

To the careful reader of the series of three articles in which Mr. Taylor has attempted to popularize his doctrine, the one thing that stands out clearly is the absolutely unmagical character of the processes of Scientific Management. Infinite care, infinite persistence, and a great outlay of money were necessary to the development of the principles of the new science as applied to even so elementary an occupation as the loading of

pig iron or the shovelling of coal. When it came to so complicated a business as metal-cutting the amount of pioneer work was enormous. Two questions required to be answered: At what cutting speed shall the mechanic run his machine, and, What feed shall he use? To find the answer, Mr. Taylor and his associates carried out more than thirty thousand experiments extending over a period of twenty-six years. The question of proper speed called for the solution of an intricate mathematical problem involving twelve independent variables. Mr. Taylor has enumerated them from (a) to (m); and we quote at random:

(a) The quality of the metal to be cut, i. e., its hardness or other qualities which affect the cutting speed.

(d) The shape or contour of the cutting edge of the tool.

(h) The lip and clearance angles of the tool.

(m) The pulling power and the speed and feed changes of the tool.

To one untechnical reader, at least, this is not crystal clear. What he does gather is that a vastly laborious piece of research was necessary before Scientific Management could be applied to the art of metal-cutting. Also that a similar process would be necessary for every other industry in proportion to the complicated nature of its processes.

With these facts in mind the untechnical reader finds himself driven to the belief that Scientific Management is, in essence, a new name for two well-recognized features of modern industry—the elimination of waste and the perfection of labor-saving devices. It will be noted that before Mr. Taylor found the right scientific answer to his metal-cutting problem, he had made an extremely important invention in the form of a new highspeed cutting tool. But there were kings before Agamemnon and there have been inventions and economic principles of industrial methods before Scientific Management. The one aspect of Scientific Management that is new—and an important aspect, too—is the fact that the new science is purposive where the old methods have been accidental. Under the unscientific system James Watt had to be watching his mother's tea-kettle in order to hit upon the idea of the steam-engine, and the handworker of the present day has to hit upon some new device in shoemaking or printing or metal-casting. Under the scientific system the inventor does not wait for ideas to occur to him; he goes out in search

of them. He does not wait to be struck by the awkwardness of a coal heaver at work, but sets out with the presumption that there must be a better way of heaving coal.

But even in this matter of purposiveness, reflection shows that the new science is not altogether new. The Germans have been ahead of us in equipping their factories with special research staffs, but the system is far from unknown in this country. Those progressive establishments which have been conducting research laboratories are now apparently in the position of M. Jourdain; they have gone on being scientific without knowing it. And if we turn to a phase which is more characteristic of Scientific Management than the phase of mechanical invention, and that is the psychological factor, as descriptive of the attitude of employer and employee toward their work and toward each other, we find that here also a great deal of work has been going on under the name of Social Engineering. What Mr. Taylor has really done is to make a synthesis of principles and methods which in isolated form have already been recognized and applied. Here an industrial manager has concentrated his attention on the discovery of new mechanical methods. There a manager has given his attention to the utilization of by-products. There again a manager has set out to improve the human relations between master and men. The Scientific Manager is the one who pursues his studies along every one of these three lines. And he does it not by waiting till a happy thought comes to him here or there, but by keeping up a ceaseless search for possibilities in every field.

These are some of the possible reasons for holding that Scientific Management is neither as revolutionary a thing nor as wonder-working a thing as popular fancy has made it. And that is not to decry Scientific Management. On the contrary, the more we show it to be grounded in well-established conditions, and the more it is shown to be a science involving hard work, patience, skill, and wisdom, the more it will recommend itself to reasonable men. It is not magic, because even if it may have revolutionized the metal-cutting art in twenty-six years, greater industrial revolutions have been effected in less time. It is not magic, because five years is not a

short time even for revolutionizing an establishment employing four thousand men. It is even conceivable that after the principles of Scientific Management have been laboriously established in a particular industry, some old-fashioned, unscientific inventor may hit upon an invention that will make scrap-iron of the whole scientific structure. We need only imagine Mr. Taylor at work on the printing industry and Mergenthaler hitting upon his "happy idea."

Nor need we underestimate the difficulties that stand in the way of the ready acceptance of Scientific Management. For one thing, there is the hostility of the labor unions. But if Scientific Management means the encouragement of inventions as well as the economic utilization of human muscle, what shall be said of the Trusts that are in the habit of buying up new inventions for the sole purpose of suppressing them? Mr. Taylor's doctrine presupposes a labor force eager to let itself be manipulated for the best interests of society as a whole, and a managing force eager to change methods, and to improve and to perfect. But when the management shows no desire to hunt after new tools, lest they should throw open the way to competition, its mouth is stopped against labor-union selfishness.

BANKING REFORM AND OUTSIDE BANKS.

We stated our opinion, when Senator Aldrich's revised and amended plan for banking reform was published last January, that its new proposals removed perhaps the most serious obstacle to acceptance of the Monetary Commission's programme. Abandoning the theory of a central bank on the European plan, placed independently in the field to dominate existing banks, Mr. Aldrich outlined machinery for coöperation and organization on the part of the banks themselves, which was at least financially and politically practicable. To a large extent, his proposal extended to the banking system as a whole the principle already successfully applied in clearing houses.

Organized at the start merely to provide machinery for exchanging checks between banks without collection of every such check in cash, the clearing house, under the title of the Associated Banks of a given city, eventually became

a supervising institution with broad powers, whose recognized duty was to guard against unsound banking in its membership, to decide for that membership questions of technical banking policy, and to converge all the resources of its members on protection of individual institutions in a panic. Mr. Hepburn, at the trust company banquet in New York last Friday, aptly quoted the governor of the Bank of England as saying that, whatever criticism financial Europe had to pass on American banking methods generally, it had nothing but admiration for our system of clearing houses.

The national banking plan now before the public follows this example of local organizations of existing banks, but extends it to a larger geographical district than the single city which a clearing house serves. These district organizations are to hold the \$300,000,000 stock of the central organization, and to have a controlling vote in choosing its officers. The district officers are to be required to pass on certain grades of paper, presented by banks in the district for re-discount by the central organization. It would necessarily follow, though Mr. Aldrich did not develop that aspect of the matter in his sketch, that the district organizations would possess, like the clearing houses, large powers of investigation and supervision over banks in their membership. If there were no other reason for this, a conclusive reason would be found in the district committee's function of endorsing or guaranteeing notes of those member banks as preliminary to re-discount.

It was obvious from the start that the serious problem in the path of this expedient was the existence of other than national banks. Such State-chartered institutions as State banks and trust companies exceed in this country, both in number and in outstanding credits, the national institutions. The question, therefore, was whether any plan of organization could be completely effective which should not include them. Mr. Aldrich in January tried to meet this difficulty by providing that national banks might be organized, under proper stipulations, with trust company and savings bank machinery. This meant two things—that existing trust companies might take out national charters, and that existing national banks might add a trust-company department to their activities.

We have set forth, from the time when

the same recourse was proposed by Mr. Fowler, what seemed to us the insuperable objections to it. They were, first, that the plan would involve invasion by the national government of the field of trustee regulation, jealously guarded by the States; secondly, that it might easily, through encroachment upon one another's domain, cause needless and irritating friction among existing institutions, and thirdly, that it would extend to the whole banking system the still unsettled problems of trust company regulation. In his speech to the trust companies last Friday, Mr. Aldrich frankly announced his personal conclusion that the adoption of the plan was impracticable.

This by no means signifies, or ought to signify, that the idea of participation by these State institutions in a national plan of banking reform and supervision must be abandoned. There are very strong reasons to the contrary; not least, the well-known tendency, when one class of banking institutions is closely supervised and the other is not, for banking adventurers to direct redoubled activity toward obtaining a foothold in the second class. The participation of institutions of the sort in a national plan of coöperation must apparently be made possible on the lines which have made possible their membership or associate membership in clearing houses. Mr. Aldrich, while admitting his inability at the moment to prescribe the plan of operation, laid down as an indispensable preliminary the conformity by such outside institutions to the rules of the national organization regarding investigation, regarding public statements, and, in a reasonable degree, regarding maintenance of reserve.

All this opens up consideration of an important and intricate question. For ourselves, we shall merely say at present that its difficulties do not arise from a general principle, but from the problem of the complete and harmonious application of that principle. There is, so far as we know, nothing in the world to prevent a State bank or trust company from voluntarily assenting to any reasonable requirement, from thereby joining the national association, and from thereafter enjoying such advantages as may accrue through the connection. Compulsory membership or associate membership would be out of the question; but in that respect the case

even of the national banks is precisely similar. Even under the present plan, national banks "may" subscribe to the central organization and join the district associations; but they also may refuse to join, and indeed "may, if they choose, maintain their present note issue." There is no compulsion here, and there would certainly be none in a plan for including other institutions. If a sound and equitable plan were once proposed to invite them in, the real question would probably be, whether they could afford to stay out.

AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP.

I.

To the many general causes of educational unsettlement and confusion in this "age of transition," the United States adds one peculiar to itself. Normally, the higher educational system of a great country should send its roots deep down into the national tradition, and its organs should be nicely adjusted to one another and to the functions of the national life. But the American college is an accidental development of colonial copies of the English college, and the superposed American university, even when not a direct imitation of the German university, is manned chiefly by professors "made in Germany." For the disadvantages of these anomalies, there is some compensation in a certain breadth, flexibility, and open-mindedness that characterize the better type of American scholar. But the disadvantages are nevertheless very real, and not to be blinked. They may be summed up in the word maladjustment, manifesting itself externally in the imperfect coördination of secondary, collegiate, and university instruction, and spiritually in the divorce of our scholarship and our science from culture. There are, of course, many other causes for this—specialism, commercialism, democracy. But the chief cause, perhaps, is the fact that our professional scholarship has been in the past an importation, not an indigenous growth—an importation not from England, the home of our literature; not from France, whose qualities would best correct the excesses of professionalism and the heavy Teutonic strain in ourselves, but from Germany, whose culture, as Goethe, Heine, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche have told their compatriots, is a sporadic, feebly-rooted flower, choked by a weedy growth of over-specialized erudition.

There is no remedy for this state of affairs in doctrinaire and revolutionary reform of our educational machinery, nor in those facile denunciations of pedantry with which lively writers can always win the applause of a gallery that has been habituated by professors

of the new pedagogy to apply that purely relative term to every form of exact and minute scholarship. The fault is not with the seminar, the doctoral dissertation, or the final examination. These are convenient and flexible instrumentalities which the university professor is already free to use for the realization of any idea to which he can win his students. It is the ideals and aims themselves that need to be liberalized, not revolutionized. That is necessarily a slow process, the first step in which must be a clearer self-consciousness on the part of American scholars and a fuller appreciation of the problem which the development of the American university has created for them. Our task is to re-define and so far as may be harmonize the aims of culture and scholarship without undue concessions to the gushing dilettante, and to emancipate ourselves from slavish subservience to German influence without losing the lessons or forgetting the debt of gratitude that we owe to Germany.

II.

In practice, the beginning of such a reaction shows itself in the increasing proportion of American students who now pursue their graduate studies at home instead of going to Germany. Our pupils recognize that the much exaggerated and rapidly lessening scientific superiority of the German universities is more than outweighed by the possibilities of unity and continuity of culture, uninterrupted contact with the national life and education, and the more intelligent and sympathetic personal guidance which the better American universities provide. They see that our degrees are somewhat harder to win, and infer that they may be quite as well worth the winning. They are right, and we should henceforth reserve travelling fellowships for holders of the American doctorate who will visit the German universities as intelligent observers and critics, and not abandon themselves in helpless, open-mouthed plasticity to be moulded into patterns of second-rate Germans. Men who go directly from the inadequate preparation of the ordinary minor college to the great European universities not only waste a year or two in fumbling endeavors to adjust themselves to alien conditions, but convey and receive totally false impressions about American and European scholarship. The superiority of the foreign university rests almost wholly on the severer discipline of the German gymnasium and the great English public schools. The American university professor, if competent for his task, is aware of this difference, makes allowance for it, and in the end brings a fair proportion of his men up to the European standard even in the technique of scholarship. There is no provision for this work in the European universities.

The visiting American student, if exceptionally able and ambitious, may be stimulated to remedy his deficiencies unaided. In a large proportion of cases he copies out copiously and slavishly lecture notes not adapted to his needs, fancying that he is storing up treasures of erudition undreamt of in America, and leaving on the mind of his German or Oxford professor a conviction, which courtesy vainly endeavors to disguise, that Americans lack the very notion of sincere and serious scholarship. At the end of three or four years he returns, completely out of touch with American life and American education, to teach American boys. If a Rhodes scholar, he has gained an English intonation, some polish of manner it may be, and possibly an enlarged and more discriminating English vocabulary. But he is no nearer to an earned doctor's degree and professional mastery of his subject than one year at a first-class American university would have brought him. If Germany was his choice, he may have received the degree (which Germany bestows somewhat lightly for the encouragement of the alien) and he has learned a foreign language. But he has paid a heavy price for his German in three years' discontinuance of the habit of reading English, and in the Teutonization of his English style. He has steeped himself, not so much in his subject, as in the German terminology and systematic *Wissenschaft* of his subject, with the result that either he will remain for life the prisoner of the system and the terminology, or, as sometimes happens, in a mood of revolt and reaction, he stops his subscription to the *Selten Erscheinende Monatschrift* and takes in the *Bookman*, and replaces the philological hand apparatus on his revolving book-shelf by a set of the British poets and the "Library of the World's Best Literature."

It may be said that the outcome of an American course of graduate study is often equally futile and deplorable. It must be admitted that the machine-made doctor of philosophy often remains essentially a barbarian, unread outside of the technical literature of his specialty, unfurnished with those general ideas the possession of which was Taine's criterion of the educated man, and incapable of either writing or understanding English of the sound tradition. From this text our impatient critics proceed to a general onslaught on American scholarship and denunciation of the Germanized American university, its minutely specialized courses, its seminars, and the doctoral dissertations, the parody of whose titles is a gag that never fails with a popular audience. They would reform it altogether, and substitute for the idea of training investigators the endeavor to produce teachers, writers, intellectual leaders, of broad and liberal culture. With the de-

mand for the humanization of our scholarship I heartily sympathize, though I would accompany it by a plea for the fortifying of our culture by a little more respect for exact knowledge. It is not the excess of either erudition or culture, but their assumed incompatibility and divorce, from which our higher education is suffering. But in their eagerness for the end, our literary censors investigate the disease superficially and prescribe impossible remedies. They ignore the complexity of the problem and do scant justice to the efforts of university instructors to solve it. They forget that in the graduate school, at any rate, culture really is and must be a by-product. A three years' graduate curriculum, devoted ostensibly and mainly to cultural courses, wide reading in general literature, and daily or monthly themes, is an impossible piece of educational machinery. The more serious students would revolt at its aimlessness, and the public would very properly want to know what the undergraduate course was for.

III.

And this brings us to the central difficulty with which the American university professor is struggling, not quite so unconsciously, or, if we take long views, so hopelessly as the genial onlooker assumes. The deficiency of the ordinary graduate student not only in respect of culture, but in the elementary technique of his specialty, is due to the comparative failure of collegiate education, that in turn to the lax training of the secondary schools, and that again to the low intellectual standards of a young, prosperous, commercialized nation, and the reaction of the indulgent American parent against what he deems puritanic or old-world ideas of discipline and restraint. This fatal sequence and the recriminations to which it gives rise are an old story which it is useless to repeat here. It may be freely conceded that the university, too, contributes its share of errors to our pedagogical muddle. But if these could be eliminated by the wisdom of its critics, the chief problem would still remain: the retrieval in three short years of the losses and waste of ten years of confused and misdirected effort. It cannot be done without sacrifice. So long as the American graduate student enters the university unable to write lucid English and ungrounded in the elements of the subject which he proposes to pursue, he must work a little longer and a little harder for his degree than he normally should. Even so, he will not achieve a perfect adjustment of the ideals of professional competency and breadth of culture. In the nature of things he will incline to one side with some sacrifice of the other. The scheme of the graduate curriculum is broad enough to include both. It is already so administered in many places as to do justice to the reasonable claims

of both. The name seminar need frighten nobody, so long as it is recognized that a seminar may deal with the literary criticism of the Greek drama or the philosophy of Plato as well as with the text criticism of Pliny's letters or the syntax of the Greek verb. The acceptance of an occasional doctoral dissertation on a Greek particle or the manuscripts of Catullus should be no grievance to the student of broader interests, provided he himself is encouraged and helped to write, if he can, a readable monograph on some literary, historical, or philosophic theme. The graduate school can meet all the legitimate needs of more aspiring spirits without sacrificing its present ideal of exact, first-hand scholarship within a definite field for all and original research for some. It is not and should not be any considerable part of its function to provide either "inspiration" in the form of eloquent popular lectures or training courses for the journalist, the novelist, and the essayist. These things, so far as they can be taught at all, belong either in the second half of the collegiate course or in the extension department. The "mere" *littérateur* should not attempt to force his point of view upon the graduate school. But if he can afford the time he will greatly profit by accepting its point of view provisionally and for one or two years. From the narrowest curriculum he will acquire something which in America he could hardly get in any other way, the scholar's conscience and a clear conception of the difference between first-hand and second-hand knowledge.

These preliminary reserves and qualifications threaten to occupy more space than the main thesis. But *distinguo* is the first word of my philosophy as of Montaigne's. The indiscriminating attribution to German influence of all real and imaginary defects of the American graduate school and the systematic exaggeration of the supposed antithesis between scholarship and culture can do no possible good. Nietzsche's eloquent diatribes against the excesses of history and philology have no application to our conditions. The superior culture of Oxford or Paris is not due to the substitution of culture courses for detailed and precise work. It is due to the background of the national tradition in language and literature, and the controlling consciousness of this tradition in the minds of teachers and taught. Germany has never had such a tradition and our dependence on Germany has prevented us from renewing ours, interrupted by the conditions of colonial and pioneer life.

The mere habituation of American scholars to German prose, through their most impressionable years would keep them from attaining the certainty of linguistic instinct of a cultivated Englishman or Frenchman. *La prose alle-*

mande n'existe pas, says a distinguished French critic. Unfortunately, it does exist for American philologists as an *exemplar vitii imitabile*. I refer not merely to the omnibus type of German sentence wittily described by De Quincy, Ruskin, and Mark Twain, to the "something splay" in the German language which Nietzsche quotes from Matthew Arnold, or to the all pervading mixed metaphor. Rhetoric is something larger than refinements of style or diction; it is psychology, tact, taste. Professor von Wilamowitz is not only one of the greatest of living scholars, but in his way a man of the broadest and finest culture. But all his genius could not save Goethe from the cabbage passage in "Werther," and all his Hellenism could not guard Wilamowitz against that sophomoric flight of rhetoric about the Athenian sewers at the close of his "Aus Kudathen," which would be as impossible to a Jebb or a Gaston Boissier as we trust it will some day seem to American scholars of equal standing.

Style is only a symptom of deeper things. A Germanized education makes our scholars strangers to their own national literature, and confuses all their literary, historical, and cultural perspectives. It may be doubted whether literary criticism can ever rise higher than its source in the critic's immediate perception of values in the language and literature to which he is born. From this must come the analogies, instincts, standards, that control and keep sane the philological criticism of other literatures. The criticism of German scholars lacks and always has lacked this balance-wheel. They do not know their own literature as Frenchmen and Englishmen know theirs, nor do they write with constant reference to it. And if they did it could supply them no equivalent of the poetry of England, the drama and the prose of France. The consequent crudity and amateurishness of their criticism of life and letters is their misfortune and not their fault. But it will surely be our fault if, dazzled by the prestige of their learning, we continue much longer to take seriously their Homeric theories, their interpretations of the Platonic philosophy, their estimates of Cicero and Virgil; if we accept as contributions to comparative literature articles on "Der Einfluss der Anakreontik auf Johann Peter Uz," or the triple sawdust of Stemplinger's "Fortleben der Horazischen Lyrik," and Billeter's "Die Anschauungen vom Wesen des Griechenthums;" if we study Mill's Platonism only at second hand in Gomperz, and treat the Homeric views of Andrew Lang respectfully only when they come back to us in Rothe; if we waste our students' attention on Robert's *tour de passe-passe* with Mycenaean and Ionian armor, or on Müller's equations of eyes and oysters; if we

assist the disciples of Blass in rearing the baby science of prose rhythm, conceived in the innocency of a scholar whose naïve surprise at the cadences of Plato and Demosthenes was untempered by any previous experience of DeQuincy or Ruskin; if we accept the estimates of reviewers blind to the crushing superiority of Jebb's Sophocles, Gaston Boissier's Cicero, or Croiset's history of Greek literature, and acquiesce in the judgment that dismisses Pater's "Plato and Platonism" as the trifling of an amateur, while treating the pseudo-science of Lutoslawski as an advancement of knowledge; if we remain to the end dependent on bibliographies that catalogue Jane Austen's "Sense and Sensibility" under *Sinneswahrnehmung* and list a reprint of Fitzgerald's "Agamemnon" as a new text edition.

Something too much of these obvious and ungracious reflections. It is, I repeat, not the fault of the Germans that the false historical perspective and *Umwertung aller Werthe* which accompany their gifts of learning are a hindrance and not a help to the heirs of Chaucer and Tennyson. The remedy, as we have seen, is not to substitute culture courses for scholarship, but to train our scholars at home as French and English scholars are trained in an environment and by methods that shall subject the form and relate the content of their knowledge to the high tradition of their own language, literature, and inherited culture. This cannot be done in a day or a generation. For it will take a generation to prepare the teachers. But we may make a beginning now—with ourselves, as well as with our pupils.

IV.

Thus far I have spoken of our own special problem of the adjustment of an imported professional scholarship to our national education and culture. But there is a brief final word to be said on the need of rescuing scholarship itself from the German yoke. The public will suppose me to mean from German pedantry and superfluous accuracy in insignificant research—but I mean in all seriousness from German inaccuracy. The disease of German scholarship, well indicated by Matthew Arnold in "God and the Bible," has now infected all the world. The game of investigation, as played by its most brilliant practitioners, threatens to become a systematic dissemination of error and perversion of the feeling for evidence. In a large proportion of philological and historical problems, the most that we can hope to attain is an accurate collection of the insufficient evidence and a clean-cut statement of the alternative probabilities. There still remains an enormous amount of this work to be done. Instead of doing it, the Germanized scholarship of the world insists on "sweat-

boxing" the evidence and straining after "vigorous and rigorous" demonstration of things that do not admit of proof. The method is openly avowed and defended on principle. The scholar who lacks the courage to make mistakes, they say, will make no discoveries. They quote Bacon to the effect that truth emerges more readily from error than from confusion, and take this to mean that the systematic elaboration of absurdity is the true philological method. The practical results are deplorable. The chief objection to hunting for mares' nests is that you are sure to find them. But the quest itself impairs the reasoning powers. It obscures in our teaching and in the eyes of the public the true cultural aims of philological study by an excess not of precision, which can never do harm, but of that parody of scientific research which consists in the "pyramiding" of unverifiable hypotheses. It blinds us to the elementary logical truth that the resultant probability of such a process is not the summation but the fractional product of the probabilities of the separate steps. And what is more, the predetermined resolve to achieve results vitiates the separate steps. The public even of scholars has no conception of the quantity of misstatement now circulating in accredited books signed by reputable names; and it is impossible to tell them because the enumeration of errors is not only invidious in a writer, but intolerably wearisome to the reader. There are large fields of philology in which we shall be compelled to do the work all over again, in order to determine the simple facts of the tradition uncolored by the pleas of advocates with points to prove. The big ambitious books of the Nordens, the Heinzes, the Reitzensteins, the Joels, the Dümmlers, the Hirzels, the Wendlands, and even, alas! of the Wilamowitzes cannot be trusted. They cannot be safely used without laborious verification, and verification too often reveals that the texts cited are mistranslated, misinterpreted, or, at any rate, do not prove the point. American scholars have not wholly escaped this infection. But either some defect of ambition or a remnant of Yankee common sense makes the majority of them immune to the disease in its most virulent form. There are compensations in all things. It is sad that our scholarship, as our literary friends so often remind us, is hard, thin, dry, matter-of-fact, syntactical, statistical, archaeological, and negative; that it never rises to the comprehensive survey and the generous *elan* of constructive hypothesis of Germany, and is lacking in the grace and charm of France, the restrained emotion and finished eloquence of England. But I console myself with the reflection that perhaps, while we are growing to our full stature, it is the temporary mission of our hardness and thinness to

correct some of the excesses associated with the admirable qualities that are beyond our reach. We are often reproached for not producing those charming, readable essays that flow so frequently from the facile pens of our French and English colleagues. Well, Professor Butcher's lecture on Greek literary criticism is pleasant reading, but I am not certain that the multiplication of such lectures would be a more desirable outcome of our scholarship than are Professor Carroll's dissertation on Aristotle's "Poetics," Dr. Baker's study of literary criticism in Greek comedy, or Professor Van Hook's dissertation on the terminology of Greek literary criticism. I open Professor Butcher's essays at random and read:

Plato goes so far as to discover a moral danger in prose compositions which lack rhythm or harmony: to his mind they indicate some disorder within the soul.

Here is a testimony to rhythmical prose indeed. It is most interesting. Unfortunately, Plato says nothing remotely resembling what is here attributed to him. The passage of the "Laws" cited in support of the statement is completely misunderstood. I open Professor MacCall's delightful lectures on Greek poetry and find an eloquent page about an awesome lightning flash which illuminates an awful pause before the retreat of the Trojans. Nothing could be more impressive—if true. But there is no lightning flash, and the simile does not illuminate the terror-stricken pause of the Trojans, but the breathing space won by the Greeks seventeen lines after the pause. If we must choose, I prefer American thinness and dryness to this. We may pay too high a price not only for a German *geistreiche Combination*, but for French neatness of antithesis and English romantic sentiment. To adapt the phrases of Emerson, let us sit at home with might and make the best of ourselves.

PAUL SHOREY.

University of Chicago.

NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

It is probable that the immensity of the loss to American historical scholarship entailed in the destruction of the New York State Library by the recent fire is only imperfectly understood. Among the archives stored in the State Capitol the old Dutch colonial records come first, chronologically. These consisted of two important collections. The first comprised sixteen volumes of transcripts of documents in the Royal Archives at The Hague, and in the possession of the city of Amsterdam, Holland, procured by John R. Brodhead in 1841, and reprinted in part in translation in E. B. O'Callaghan's "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York." They covered the years 1603-78. The second collection comprised the original transcriptions of the records of the government of the Dutch West India Company in the years 1638-64 and 1673-74. Of these there were originally forty-eight volumes. Many of these documents exist now

only in translation. Of those that have been reprinted, perhaps 10 per cent. can be said to be really well done; the other 90 per cent. ought to have been done over again, and probably would have been in time had they not been destroyed. Of this entire Dutch collection, it is believed that about one-third has been saved in a more or less burned condition. A preliminary survey of the remainder has led the archivists to reach the conclusion that by mere chance a considerable portion of the material that had never been reprinted in any form, even in poor translations, has been saved.

Of the English Colonial Records in the library, the most interesting single document, the original charter of New York, granted by Charles II to the Duke of York, was not in the archives room, and was saved. But in other respects the loss of manuscript records for this period is irreparable. Among these were thirty-three volumes of the manuscript records of the Colonial Council, including the correspondence of the colonial Governors, passes, writs, orders, and permits. There were also twenty-eight volumes of the Minutes of the Provincial Council, in both its executive and legislative capacity, covering the years 1668 to 1776. Part of these, in the earlier period, had been reprinted, although in an unsatisfactory form, in the volumes of New York Colonial Documents.

Also included in the English collection were thirty-two volumes of miscellaneous records, comprising orders, licenses, warrants, election certificates, certificates of incorporation, and statements of colonial territorial claims affecting New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey. These covered the period from 1665 to 1808. There were also four volumes of commissions, both civil and military, from 1684 on; the accounts of the provincial treasurers, the original reprints of Dongan's laws, and the journals of the New York Assembly from 1699 to 1767.

Under the general title of Land Papers were included a vast number of original land patents. There was the original charter of the city of New York, dated 1730, and an original copy of the Zenger reprint of the same. The Indian Papers included the original records of the Indian Agency for 1757-59, a file of Indian traders' bonds, and copies of the Indian treaties entered into from 1766 to 1811, largely with the Iroquois. Related to the general subject of the New York Indians were the Sir William Johnson Papers, comprising twenty-six volumes of manuscript reports, records, and letters covering the years 1738-1774. This collection was justly considered one of the chief treasures of the State library, and, as much of it existed nowhere else, and had never been printed, the loss is a heavy one. Of great value to the students of this period, too, were the original Diaries of the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, the missionary to the Iroquois Indians between 1769 and 1793, in four manuscript volumes. It was he who was responsible to a great extent for the fact that the Oneida tribe remained faithful to the American cause during the Revolution, and did not, like most of the rest of the Iroquois, cast in their lot with the British. A portion of these diaries have been reprinted in Ketchum's "History of Buffalo" and in the Proceedings of the Buffalo Historical Society.

One of the most valuable single collec-

tions in the burned library consisted of fifty-two volumes of manuscripts and papers of or relating to George Clinton, first Governor of the State and later Vice-President of the United States. They covered a period extending from 1763 to 1844, and were of varied interest and character. Among them originally were many letters from Washington, most of which had luckily been removed before the fire. One of the interesting items in this collection was a manuscript journal kept by Gov. Clinton in the years 1803-09. Of value, too, was the diary of his father, Col. Charles Clinton, of his ocean passage from Ireland to America in 1729, and another of his campaign in the French and Indian war in 1758. One of the volumes in the Clinton collection consisted of 366 separate documents and papers relating to New York city prior to and immediately following the Revolution. Most of them related to real estate transactions, land sales, building contracts, and so on.

A collection of forty-four volumes comprising the Papers and Minutes of the Provincial Congress of the New State of New York for the years 1775 to 1778, was of great value for students of the civil administration of the revolted colonies during the Revolution. The minutes and journals were printed many years ago, and are, therefore, available. This collection included the original credentials of the delegates to the Provincial Congress of 1755, the minutes of the military committees of the Congress, and many valuable manuscript maps.

A collection of manuscript records and minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee of Safety of Albany City and County during the Revolution, ten volumes in all, were partly saved by the fact that several of the volumes were in the possession of the State historian at the time of the fire. The Proceedings of the Albany Committee of Correspondence, in two volumes, and the Minutes of the Committee for Detecting and Defeating Conspiracies, both of them Revolutionary bodies, were destroyed. The latter, however, were published last year, under the editorship of the State historian, in several carefully compiled and edited reprints, and their loss will, therefore, not be so serious as that of the manuscripts that have never been printed.

Among the other State documents lost were several volumes of early State Treasury papers; a report of the American prisoners confined in British prisons and on the prison ships; the Gen. John De Lacey papers, the muster rolls of New York regiments in the Continental service, and manuscripts relating to land patents and bounty lands.

Two sets or collections of papers of very great value to the student of the early political and legislative history of the State were known as the Assembly Papers and the Legislative Papers. The Assembly Papers covered the period from 1777 to 1831, and consisted of forty-four volumes. In them were included a large number of miscellaneous papers submitted to the Assembly in those years, including two volumes of reports concerning the confiscation of the Tory estates, the original messages of the Governors, the original incorporation records of cities and villages, and the original reports of State officers. One important volume comprised the Vermont Papers

which related to the boundary controversy with Vermont in 1777-79. There was also a volume of letters of the Loyalist Governor, William Tryon, for the years 1777-80. Among the other items was the original manuscript Journal of the State Senate from 1777 to 1792, and the original Minutes of the Council of Appointment from 1777 to 1786. The latter exists in duplicate in the office of the secretary of state.

An important series, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is believed about one-third were saved, was that of the Papers of Governor Tompkins. These were in fifteen volumes, and the most valuable portions of them had been published by the State several years ago in an extremely poorly edited edition. Aaron Burr's receipt books for 1812-20 were among the articles lost. There was also the Westerloo collection of manuscripts in Dutch and Latin. Another item of considerable value was the minutes, reports, and accompanying documents of the Constitutional Convention of 1846. Union College has sustained a severe loss in the destruction of a great many of its earliest records, including the original ledgers and account books.

There were deposited in the library series of papers and manuscripts bearing on the history of other States. Most of them had not been printed, and it will never be possible to use them, as had been proposed, to fill in gaps that exist in the records of these States.

The collection known as the D'Iberville papers, including a large number of copies and transcripts of papers and documents in translation and the original French, relating to the voyages and discoveries of the French colonist and soldier D'Iberville, and of considerable importance to students of the early history of Florida and Louisiana, were among the most interesting of the many collections dealing with the history of the country outside of New York State.

It is estimated that the total salvage on these manuscript archives will not be more than 10 per cent. But it will be some time before it is possible to tell with any exactness what is saved and what irretrievably lost.

Correspondence

PRACTICAL IDEALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A great man who doth bestride this world like a colossus some months ago came up out of Africa to the more sophisticated civilizations on the north of the Mediterranean, and there, on the shores of that immortal bay where still, as in the days of Shelley,

Blue isles and snowy mountains wear
The purple noon's transparent light,

he gathered about him on the sands the ingenuous youth of the University of Naples, who flocked to hear his words. And this, we are told, was the substance of the message:

Young Gentlemen: Be practical—avoid impractical ideals. You will never get forward unless your ideals are capable of being attained, and we are in this world for the purpose of getting forward.

If Virgil's shade had that day chanced to wander near his tomb, must it not have joined with the young countrymen of the

Gracchi and of Dante in exile, of Savonarola on his pyre, and of Garibaldi and his thousand, in shuddering at this new sermon on the mount—or shall we not better call it a sermon from the depths?

There flashed across my mind when I read it the exultant cry of that great German who stood in Naples a century and a quarter before him: "Den lieb ich der unmöglichen Begehr."

Mr. Roosevelt seems obsessed with the idea that the youth of the world are in danger of aspiring too high unless he restrains them. Only ten days ago the wires tell us that he came back to the familiar theme at the very antipodes of Naples, on the shores of that other bay, which rivals Naples in beauty, though not yet in associations. There, looking out through the Golden Gate, he told the students of the University of California, that they must beware of "unrealizable" ideals. "Examine your ideals," said he, "and see if they are realizable—if so, embrace them; but if you find them unrealizable, cast them from you and look about for those that are realizable."

Whether there be any distinction between "practical" ideals and "realizable" ideals, I leave to the casuists to determine. I presume none was intended and that they are but variations "for the sake of euphony," as the rhetoricians say, upon one theme. But some of us dissent in toto from this whole gospel of mediocre ideals. We used to be told as young men and maidens in homely phrase to hitch our wagon to a star. That was not very "practical," not at all "realizable"; but somehow it seemed to lift us. I wonder if Emerson, in view of this later eminent advice, would perhaps consent to an emendation, possibly like this, "Hitch your wagon to a star, provided it be a falling star, whose clundered skeleton you may some day overtake in a lava bed in the desert."

Surely, it is not asking too much, in a world which is being suffocated with practicabilities and realizabilities, with economies and extravagancies, with life-savers and life-destroyers, which is full of keen calculators and cunning inventors, of those who consume and those who conserve, of balance sheets and annual statements, of machines and counter-machines—that the pure white flame of a disinterested and utterly impractical idealism should be allowed to glow faintly on our academic altars, if nowhere else. I know nothing of "practical idealism." The calculating intellect that charts and computes the chances of success and failure has no more of idealism about it than a pendulum or a cash register.

Mr. Roosevelt says that he regards as the two greatest achievements of his Administration the Roosevelt Dam and the Panama Canal. No doubt he would scorn the suggestion that the name of John Brown of Ossawatimie (think of the impracticability of his ideal!) will, in the coming years, cause more hearts to beat faster, more eyes to fill with tears, more souls to leap with blade unsheathed to noble and unselfish deeds, than even the name of the builder of the Panama Canal—though it did take 5,236,421 bags, or barrels, or car-loads, or ship-loads, or whatever it was, of cement to build it.

Why take such infinite pains, anyhow, to water the deserts and rend twin continents asunder, and conserve our forests and

our fuels and our bodies, and attend to the thousand other practical and realizable trifles that men fret over? Is it worth while if we be merely those little men of little soul who rise up to buy and sell again and be otherwise "practical"?

May there not be spots here and there, free from the domination of the homiletic calculators, where men not pretending to omniscience as to the outcome demand of their ideals only that they shall be fixed and lofty; and, once satisfied of that, feel that they can leave the issue with the Almighty?

HOWARD L. SMITH.

University of Wisconsin, May 1.

KEATS'S "MISSAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In seeking for the source of Keats's line in "The Eve of St. Agnes,"

Clasp'd like a missal where swart Paynim pray,
It may be well to ask whether the poet was not referring to a particular book. If a certain missal was much written and talked about in literary circles at this time, and if further it was a missal that had been used by Christians dwelling among the swart paynims (all of whom, as good Mohammedans, are pretty regular in their praying), there is a chance that this was the book that touched the poet's imagination and supplied the simile.

As it happens, a copy of a missal which meets these conditions is now in the British Museum. It appears in the catalogue as "Missale mixtum secundum regulam beati Isidori dictum Mozarabes. . . . In regali civitate Toleti, 1500." The character of this missal, and its reputation among book-fanciers of Keats's time, are indicated by the following notes upon Lord Spencer's copy at Althorp, in T. F. Diddin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana" (four vols., London, 1814-15), Volume I, p. 135:

When the reader is informed that this work was considered "the scarcest book in the whole Harleian Collection," he will naturally expect both a particular account of the volume itself, and of the circumstances which have contributed to its excessive rarity. As the latter involve in them some interesting historical details, it may be well to notice them in a succinct point of view.

It is well known that the territories of modern Spain were, in the fifth and sixth centuries, completely subdued by the Goths; who instituted, according to their notions of the Christian religion, certain rites which, consolidated into one particular form, were called the Gothic Ritual—or, according to the modern term, Missale Gothicum. In the seventh century St. Isidore, Archbishop of Seville, corrected this ritual; and, under this amended form, it was ordained, by the Council of Toledo, to be used in all churches. The overthrow of the Goths, by the Moors and Arabs, succeeded in the four following centuries; but although many of the former preferred exile to the Moorish government, yet, a great number of them, having a few churches granted them for the free exercise of their worship, continued to be mingled and domesticated with their conquerors; still using, but in a form probably somewhat corrupted, their Gothic ritual of worship.

In the same volume, p. 136, appears an extract from the Life of Cardinal Ximenes by Alvaro Gomez, of which the following sentences (and in particular the phrase *sacris suis retentis*) are in point:

Cum per Mauros Arabesque universa pene regio caede incendisque vastata, fusa, fugatisque Hispanorum copiis, in barbarorum ditionem venit. Cum autem in publica clade, urbs quoque ipsa regia in hostium potestatem, idque ea conditione venisset, ut op-

pidania licet Christiano ritu moribusque in ea vivere: quanvis pleraque civium multitudo spontaneum exilium Arabicae praetulit servituti, nonnulli tamen quibus patrii domesticque lares cariores libertate fuerunt, conditione accepta, sub Arabum et Maurorum imperio sacris suis retentis, in urbe manserunt. Ergo ejusmodi homines quod Arabibus permisti viverent, Mistarabes appellati sunt, et illorum ecclesiasticus ritus, officium Mistarabum.

The Catalogue of the Harleian Collection, Vol. I, p. 4, refers to the missal as follows:

Amongst a great number of Roman Missals and Breviaries remarkable for the beauty of their Cuts and Illuminations, will be found the Mosarabic Missal and Breviary that raised such commotions in the Kingdom of Spain.

That Keats actually saw either Dibdin's work or the missal itself there is, as far as I know, no proof, although it is not greatly straining probability to suppose that he saw both. Keats was in 1818-19 often at the house of Charles Wentworth Dilke, and it may be that he saw Dibdin's work in Dilke's library. I put the question some time ago in a letter to the late Sir Charles Dilke and received from him the following reply:

Alas! I can't be sure, but I *think* I remember that this book was either at Belmont Castle (my great aunt's) or at Chichester. My great-grandfather's books, etc., were divided between my great uncle and his sister. I took from both libraries the books of my great-grandfather which had his book plate, but it is *not* among them.

I publish these inconclusive notes in the hope that some one may be able to supply the connecting links.

FRED NEWTON SCOTT.

University of Michigan, May 3.

OUR JACKIES AT THE GOLDEN HORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: We thought you might be interested in the care those of us who happen to be doing various kinds of duty in foreign parts take of the men of our fleet when they come into port.

Previously, when an American gunboat rounded Seraglio Point and dropped anchor under the minarets and domes of Stambul, the usual process of disembarkation was something like this: All hands on deck, flags flying, and a general air about as if the Sultan had invited the crew for luncheon; then a speedy descent into the boats, and, with the oarsmen doing rag-time with the blades, a hard bump on the quay at Tophane; then the Turkish arsenal, and a wild scramble for the town. Bluejackets might be seen disappearing round the corners that lead into Galata, the most cosmopolitan, the dirtiest bedraggled seaport in the world; and in a very few minutes the noise and clatter and "fancy swearing" of a brawl would fill the air.

The various other jackies of the fleets of the world might be partly to blame, but, whoever started the affair, our own were always on hand to put the finishing touches just where they belonged. Then Step-street is reached; there is a swoop up the long stone steps, past the shops where the Greek priests sell ikons, past the tomb of the Turkish imam where a still light burns day and night, past the big coffee-house where the Moslems sit drawing at narg'illehs, to the skating rink. The door, of course, is

not big enough for the general crowd that wishes to get in at the same time, so the door comes down. "Lizzie" and "Aleena" skating past the doorway, get a knock in the face, and another brawl is well begun.

But "Bill" patches things up, collects the amount of the admissions, and the music starts again. This time a French sailor starts the trouble—he is having a dull time and thinks the first violin is too slow. He pulls the old man's beard, and gets bounced. Kind-hearted always, "our own" assist in the bouncing and hold the floor for themselves, until a reinforcement arrives from the French ship. Then a few words are exchanged, a Turkish gendarme rides impotently by, and things begin. Billy Magregor, pursuing a French sailor, shies a stone at him, misses the wretch, and draws down to the sidewalk a couple of hundred dollars' worth of plate glass.

The Turkish police can do nothing, certainly; so they let the thing go on. Considerable damage is done before daybreak, as may be imagined. A badly bruised bunch of men emerge from the narrow streets that border the Galata quay as the red sun comes flaming up over the myriad wooden houses of Scutari, on the Asia side. Quiet reigns aboard ship, quiet reigns in the city. But mischief is brewing in the newspaper offices. With the morning news, we learn that Mr. Bathian Demetrides Pizzousis and others have lost numerous plate-glass windows in the night, owing to a loud conversation between two American sailors. The usual explanations are in order, and the members of the other nationalities represented in the capital make a few remarks on our seamen.

It was with a desire to remedy this sort of thing, which as pleasing to the humorous portion of the earth ought to be allowed to go on, but as damaging to the reputation of the American seamen ought to be stopped, that the plan was proposed to give our sailors a decent habitat while they were in the city.

It occurred to some of the members of the diplomatic community to rent a house as a club, equip it with a dozen or so beds where a night's lodging might be had, and furnish a fair-sized dining-room where they might have a little impromptu feast now and then and start a series of concerts in which the sailors could give a one-act drama or a musical farce or a minstrel show.

No. 16 Rue Imam, in Pera, was selected in the European quarter of the city, and a minstrel show was given in which the consul-general acted as interlocutor, the officers of the station as minstrels, and the American colony as a delighted audience. The affair was a success, and the boys took a keen interest in it. Since then, there has been no public destruction of property. All of which seems to prove that the place to let off steam can be decent and orderly if the attempt is made to find it.

The question occurs to all of us, Why not take some such care to entertain the jackie and let him entertain himself, in the various ports to which we accredit diplomatic representatives? Certainly it does the sailor a world of good, and indirectly reacts on the opinions of the foreigners concerning American manners and customs.

GEORGE MORGAN DUFF.

Constantinople, Turkey, April 21.

THE STUDY OF NUMISMATICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just received a letter asking me to recommend a "History of Numismatics." Such an inquiry illustrates better than anything else the attitude of the public toward the science of numismatics, and a word of explanation may not be out of place.

The difficulty comes from not appreciating the fact that numismatic archaeology is a very wide science with a large number of branches, all of which are so comprehensive as to be each the lifelong occupation of a specialist. (Of course, this does not refer to coins struck since the middle of the seventeenth century, which have no scientific value whatever). In consequence, each collector is interested only in the coins of one, or, at the most, a few fields, but in his specialty he needs every detail of information he can procure. A book to appeal to him must be voluminous. Such a thing as a "History of Numismatics" does not and could not exist, because, to be complete, it would have to consist of upwards (indefinitely) of a hundred folio volumes and contain tens of thousands of plates. Such a work would occupy all the living numismatists of the world the rest of their natural lives to compile, and, when completed, would not find a single purchaser, for no one would be interested in any other part of it save that which dealt with his own specialty and would, in consequence, be unwilling to pay for the rest of the monumental work. Attempts at such a tower of Babel structure have been made. Needless to say, they have emanated chiefly from the United States of America, which loves to do things on a "big" scale. The most conspicuous feature of these works was the information which the consulter could *not* find.

I should advise anyone who wishes to begin numismatic studies to choose some series of coins antedating the seventeenth century of our era and never to think of any others. The man who would conscientiously do this for a lifetime would probably leave the world forever indebted to his industry. If such a person will communicate with me, it will be a pleasure on my part to recommend the books necessary to guide him through the course of his studies.

A. H. COOPER-PRICHARD,
Librarian.

The American Numismatic Society, New York,
May 6.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A recent announcement of the early publication of the letters and journals of Charles Eliot Norton recalls to mind how for some weeks I opened the *Nation* with the eager expectation of reading a letter from some appreciative guest about the genial hospitality dispensed at Shady Hill every Christmas Eve. Perhaps those who knew Professor Norton best thought this too slight an instance of his never remittent fine generosity. Perhaps those who especially enjoyed this hospitality shrank from the presumption, even by an appreciation, of associating their names with that of the great master. It is as one of those latter, many of whom were, no doubt, like me from

the Middle West, that I venture now to speak. The invitation, a very general one extended to those who found themselves away from home tarrying in Cambridge for the holidays, reached naturally very few of those who might count themselves at all by proximity or culture akin to the host at Shady Hill. These were the only occasions on which I congratulated myself that I was but a sojourner in Cambridge. It is needless to attempt any detail of those evenings. I used to wonder that others did not realize what it meant to us to mingle freely and socially with those to whom art and literature were a daily food, to look at rare engravings or beautiful pictures, to turn the leaves of precious folios, to place an almost sacrilegious hand upon the manuscript that had been the loving life-work of some old-time scholar—to do these things and to have the sense that these were not the property of some institution, public and therefore common, but of a private man who had gathered them, not to confer a public good, but because he loved them, and then had graciously invited us to share his joy in them. It was a rare experience, ever memorable, and the beginning of real culture I trust to many. I have called him the great master; for it was as inspirer and cultivator of all fine things of the spirit that we chiefly thought of Professor Norton, even when we met him in the classroom. But even those of us who had sat with him in the reading of the great Italian felt that it was on these occasions in his own house that we came nearest to appreciation of his beautiful manliness. Never, as the Christmas season returns, do I fail to recall the angel message of peace and good-will to the shepherds; for it was with this passage that he always bade us good-night. X.

Brookings, S. D., April 29.

CAPTURE OF ENEMY GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: While agreeing with the general argument and the conclusions of your editorial entitled "Arbitration and Realities" of April 29, there is one statement in it which is incorrect. It is not true that the Declaration of London "virtually exempts private property on the ocean from capture or destruction by belligerents." Enemy goods upon enemy ships are still subject to capture.

From the time of Benjamin Franklin to the Second Hague Conference the United States has favored the exemption from capture of all private property at sea during war. The ostensible reason given by our government for refusing to accede to the Declaration of Paris was that all private property was not exempt from capture. The instructions to the American delegates at the London Conference have, I believe, not been made public. It is understood, however, that they did not follow the traditional American view. As navy men generally favor the right of capture of enemy goods, it is possible that the change in policy was effected through their influence. This surmise is strengthened by the fact that a distinguished officer of our navy, who was already on record as opposed to such exemption, was a prominent member of the American delegation at the conference. It is a fair guess that while naval officers, whose interest is primarily in strategy rather than in law, have a hand

in the formulation of the rules of international law, the exemption of private property from capture will not take place.

JESSE S. REEVES.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 23.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just read the interesting review of A. M. W. Stirling's "Annals of a Yorkshire House," which appeared in the *Nation* for April 27. Your reviewer speaks of the author's having "performed a similar service for another kinsman in his 'Coke of Norfolk and His Friends.'" The error is natural enough, for the name as printed has a wonderfully masculine air about it—A. M. W. Stirling. But, in fact, the author is a woman. Why do authors prepare these little pitfalls for unsuspecting readers? If Mrs. Stirling had printed her name in full, Anna Maria Wilhelmina, no one would have mistaken her for a mere man.

CARL BECKER.

Lawrence, Kansas, May 5.

Text Books.

EDUCATION.

A glance at President William T. Foster's book on "The Administration of the College Curriculum" (Houghton Mifflin) shows that it is an important contribution to the educational library, and a careful reading of it deepens the impression. In content the book falls into three divisions. The first one hundred and fifty pages are historical, beginning with the early American college, contrasting the special contributory influence of William Smith in Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson in Virginia, and George Ticknor at Harvard, and tracing in some detail the evolution of the elective system in the university and college of to-day. The second part contains six critical studies of present-day requirements, and the results of the system as now administered. The last of these chapters, Our Democratic American College, is a vigorous arraignment of the situation in which the increasing criticism of the college to-day is accompanied by increasing registration, procured through a drop in standards and the competition for numbers. The third part, of great value to the real student of the subject, includes fifty pages of bibliography, appendices, and index. The distinct feature of the book is its effort to react against that species of criticism of the American college which "has yielded one hundred opinions to one fact," by presenting a scholarly historical survey and a most careful presentation of contemporary results, based on the observation of many thousand students in scores of institutions. Mr. Foster takes no pleasure in the mere iteration of popular philippics, but in a vigorous, though comparatively dispassionate, way he argues for the effectiveness of the elective system, provided (and this is his cardinal demand) the administration of the college be at once intelligent and honest.

A somewhat new undertaking in book-writing is represented by "Annals of Educational Progress in 1910" (Lippincott), by John P. Garber. It is apparently the first

of a series of annual volumes. It aims to furnish a concise statement of the educational occurrences of the year, to give an accurate picture of conditions as they exist in the educational world to-day, to show in proper proportion the great movements and the trend of thought. The author has endeavored to act the part, not merely of the reporter, but of the interpreter. On the whole he has done his work well. Although a large part of the book is devoted to the United States, important educational movements in nineteen other countries are reviewed.

The central theme of John S. Welch's "Literature in the School" (Silver, Burdett & Co.) is the great possibilities for the training of character. The study of literature as an embodiment of the spiritual life of nations and peoples is the greatest safeguard against an over-emphasis upon mere efficiency. Along with efficiency there should go trustworthiness of purpose and stamina of character. The book recognizes the problems of the classroom in connection with this work; it considers the most effective methods of conducting the reading lesson and points out errors to be avoided. Six type stories are given with a detailed "thought analysis" of each; and through these the author both illustrates the method by which he would make literature serve a moral purpose, and suggests the teaching process by which simpler selections for younger children may be made to contribute to the general purpose.

An attempt, more than ordinarily successful, to contribute something of permanent value toward the solution of a difficult problem is John King Clark's "Systematic Moral Education" (A. S. Barnes Co.). The book consists of two parts. The first outlines the science and art of giving ethical instruction and moral training, with a description of practical work in ethical culture. The second part consists of a series of lessons on ethical topics that concern the life of the child. The lessons on each topic are written for children of different ages, are adapted to their comprehension, and are from their point of view. The author adopts two views as to moral education upon which most educational workers who have given the subject careful attention are agreed. The first is that the so-called indirect moral instruction is not sufficient; the second is that in this country, at least, moral instruction in the public schools, if given at all, must be without the sanction of a common religious basis. Lacking such basis, Mr. King would have the teacher appeal to two concepts—God and the soul.

ENGLISH.

Of books on literature, there are three worthy of mention: "A First Book in English Literature" (Holt), "An Introduction to Shakespeare" (Macmillan), and "An Introduction to the Study of Literature" (Heath). The last of these, by W. H. Hudson, is a readable survey of the principles of literature in general, of the principles of poetry, of prose fiction, of drama, and of literary criticism, and is particularly appropriate to "outline" courses in English literature or comparative literature in fourth-year secondary and freshman college classes. "An Introduction to Shakespeare" is by three Yale doctors of philosophy, MacCracken, Pierce, and Durham, who present in two hundred pages a series of inter-

esting chapters on Shakespeare's life, the earlier English drama, the Elizabethan theatre, Elizabethan London, and on Shakespeare's dramatic and non-dramatic work. The valuable results of recent Shakespearean scholarships are duly incorporated. The book is so clearly and agreeably written that it ought to supersede in many colleges the Dowden "Primer" that students find so indigestible. In particular, the chronological list of the plays, which Professor Dowden presents in a fumbling manner, is here set forth with commendable straightforwardness.

Finally, we are glad to have another lucid and orderly history of English literature, in the "First Book in English Literature" (Holt), by Pancoast and Shelly. The personalities of the great figures in English literature are in general vividly, if somewhat baldly, bodied forth. In their attitudes to tendencies and movements, the authors are as conventional as any one could wish; yet at times this very conventionality results in an obsolescent emphasis on specific men and certain causes of change in literary temper. Thus, the transition to the romantic movement is told in the old way—the old stress on Thomson's love of nature, on sympathy with man, on the Elizabethan revival, on the "graveyard school of poetry." Nothing is said of the fact that Thomson was essentially pseudo-classical; the sympathy with man is not disengaged from eighteenth century sentimentalism; the external character of the Elizabethan imitations is not even hinted at; the poets of melancholy are not connected with Milton. In these matters the authors are unfortunately conventional. In other matters they are unfortunately radical. Why so much Allan Ramsay and no mention at all of Percy's "Reliques" and Ossian? Or, again, why no Ossian where there is room for John Ball and J. H. Shorthouse? In detail, one detects also occasional looseness of phrase; Keats, for example, is treated on page 365, under "As a Master of Form," in heavy type. "Form" is then implicitly defined as "felicity of phrase" and Keats's "delight in the perfection of the phrase" dwelt on at some length. The fault here is, however, deeper than carelessness; it is an instance—and there are other instances in the book—of the romantic attitude that overrates expression and underrates form. If symmetry were properly lauded by writers of textbooks and by instructors, we should find more of it in student themes and in contemporary literature.

One of the most interesting of the new books is William Murison's "English Composition" (Cambridge University Press, Putnam). It is much too inclusive for practical use, and abounds in so many suggestions plausible only in England that it can scarcely be recommended in this country. But to the American teacher, either in secondary courses or in freshman college courses, it ought to be useful on account of its abundant and admirable brief selections and lists of essay subjects. Far more practical is the "English Composition, Book One" (American Book Company), prepared by S. D. Brooks, superintendent of schools in Boston. Intended for the pupil of the first two years at high school, it provides material for training in "how to think" at a time in the development of young people when such training is of great

value. Wherever the "Composition-Rhetoric" of Brooks and Hubbard has been well received, this new book of Mr. Brooks's will surely be received as well. Pleasant in form and type is "Written English" (Century), a little book of rules, by Dr. Erskine and Miss Erskine; but inasmuch as Professor Woolley of the University of Wisconsin has done this sort of thing as ably and palatably as it can be done, we fail to see the need of a new and scantier treatment of rhetorical rules—unless the isolated and hopeless young journalist finds profit therein.

Extended comment on the new editions of standard literature is scarcely deserved. Many of them have apparently been pumped up out of love of editorial labor rather than created to supply a need. Ginn & Co. offer the following additions to their series of Standard English Classics: Lodge's "Rosalynde," edited by Professor Baldwin of the University of Illinois; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," edited by the Rev. H. N. Hudson (a misplaced essay on "English in Schools" is prefixed); "Selections from Byron," a well-made little collection by Dr. Tucker; Macaulay's "Essays on Clive and Hastings," edited by Dr. Gaston; "David Copperfield," an unsuccessful small type and thin paper edition, and Parkman's "Oregon Trail," edited with restraint by Professor Leonard of the University of Wisconsin. Ginn & Co. also present: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the New Hudson Shakespeare, with a wearisome sixty-five-page introduction, and Cooper's "Deerslayer," abridged with tolerable success.

GREEK AND LATIN.

An attractive edition of the first four books of Xenophon's "Anabasis" has just been prepared by M. W. Mather and J. W. Hewitt (American Book Co.). It differs from the leading editions now in common use rather in method of printing than in contents. Thus the commentary is arranged in index fashion, according to the word discussed rather than in paragraphs, and the grammatical references are grouped at the bottom of the page to avoid the customary disfigurement of long lists of symbols. There seems to be less translation than in the other editions and certain matters of no importance are omitted. But in many cases this edition shows two distinct notes, one of which is found in one of the other editions, the other in another. The editors have evidently, therefore, endeavored to leave nothing untouched which has in the past seemed in need of treatment. In general the notes are concise and err, if at all, on the side of brevity. Occasional notes might better have been omitted as savoring of the pedantic, but these are surprisingly few. The introduction is devoted to the Ten Thousand Greeks, The Army of Cyrus, and the Life of Xenophon. There is no discussion of Persia, and but little of the art of war among the Greeks. These subjects have apparently been discarded as unnecessary. On the other hand, the numerous illustrations are admirably chosen, and this edition differs from others in supplying under the illustrations ample explanations, so that a great deal of information can thus be gained from the illustrations alone. The vocabulary covers only the first four books, and lays claim to much self-control in the matter of renderings, but these could well have been even more curtailed. The

vicious practice of referring certain renderings to particular places in the text is usually avoided.

Tacitus is one of the most difficult of Latin authors to edit. If proper attention is paid to his style, the edition becomes too learned for college students. If this is not done, Tacitus's greatness as a stylist can hardly be appreciated by students. Prof. F. G. Moore has tried to steer a middle course in his edition of the "Histories of Tacitus, Books I and II" (Macmillan). A brief introduction is taken up almost entirely with a discussion of Tacitus's style. While this is well done, it lacks life, and there is no way by which the formative elements of Tacitus's style can be grouped together as distinct from individual examples. We seem to get no real picture of Tacitus. We have many poetical usages, but they are not interpreted so as to show the poetic spirit. The notes have to do in large measure with verbal peculiarities, characteristics of the Silver Age, and there are too many such statements as these: "Not before Livy"; "in no writer before Tacitus"; "regular with Sallust, frequent with Livy and Tacitus." But these are almost inevitable blemishes. We have long needed an edition of the "Histories" for college students. This edition fills the need in a very satisfactory way, and the evidences of scholarship and good taste abound throughout.

"Selection from the Latin Literature of the Early Empire," by A. C. B. Brown (Clarendon Press), is a timely contribution to the material for reading in our schools. The aim of the author is to give a picture of the life of the Romans during the period chosen, so far as it can be gathered from the literature. The first section is devoted to the inner life of politics, education, literature, and philosophy. Under politics the subjects are Domitian's Reign of Terror, from Tacitus and Juvenal; the Age of Tacitus, from Tacitus's "Histories"; the Dedication of the Emperor, from Seneca's "Ludus"; The Treatment of the Christians, from Pliny's "Letters"; An Exile from Civilization, from Ovid's "Tristia." Under philosophy we have Horace's philosophy of life and his discussion of avarice and Juvenal's famous satire on "The Vanity of Human Wishes." The second part, on Outer Life, treats nine social types, six social incidents, and seven descriptions of town and country. After each selection there are short notes, which, as they contain but little translation, would have been better placed at the foot of the page. There is a short introduction to each part, but the selections are left to tell their own story, and taken together, give the most complete and interesting as well as the most instructive description of life in the Augustan and Silver Ages that has as yet appeared.

Prof. K. P. Harrington contributes to the discussion of classical aims and results four short essays in his "Live Issues in Classical Study" (Ginn). The essays are entitled, Dry Bones and Living Spirit, A Fair Chance for the Classics, The Latinity Fetish, and The Use of Translations. Professor Harrington emphasizes again the vitality of the classics and their enormous continued influence upon literature. He argues that criticisms so freely made upon the results of classical teaching may be met by improved methods, by greater attention

to the comparison of ancient and modern conditions, by broadening the scope of the literature that is handled, and by a determined effort to show the indispensable character of classical influence.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Excerpts from Taine's "Les Origines de la France Contemporaine," with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, have been edited by J. F. L. Raschen (American Book Company). With the exception of the half-dozen pages of the chapter "Psychologie de la Révolution," and a paragraph here and there added or omitted, the selections are identical with those edited some years ago by the late Prof. Edgren. Nevertheless, as Edgren's notes are meagre and often faulty, the new edition, which is well annotated, should prove useful.

Victor Hugo's "Les Travailleurs de la mer," with introduction and notes by E. F. Langley, appears in Heath's Modern Language Series. From beneath the overgrowth of digression, under which Hugo seemed to delight in all but smothering his narrative, the editor, by skilful pruning, has succeeded in extracting the story, which is here compressed into 274 pages. The introduction is an admirable summing-up of Hugo's long career, and of his place in French literature. The notes are judicious, and occasionally enlivened by pertinent anecdote.

W. R. Jenkins & Co. have reprinted in their series of French texts Sardou's amusing three-act comedy, "La Perle noire." The addition of an excellent introduction, brief notes, and a vocabulary by Professor McKenzle of Yale has greatly improved the little volume.

Teachers who favor anthologies will be interested in Vreeland and Michaud's "Anthology of French Prose and Poetry" (Ginn), a handsome volume of 434 pages of representative extracts from fifty-three authors, extending from Malherbe to Anatole France. Notes are provided, and the selections from each author are preceded by brief biographical and critical introductions.

The following texts may be recommended for beginners in French: François's "Easy Standard French" (American Book Co.), consisting of thirty short pieces of prose, with notes, composition exercises, and vocabulary; Weil's "Historical French Reader" (American Book Co.), similar in plan to the preceding; Xavier de Maistre's "La Jeune Sibérienne," with notes, exercises, and vocabulary (Heath); episodes from Dumas's "Les Trois Mousquetaires," with notes and vocabulary by I. H. B. Spiers (Heath); "Pages choisies" from Dumas Père, edited by B. L. Templeton, with exercises and a vocabulary with the words repeated in phonetic transcription according to the Passy system and meanings given in French (Frowde); P. Perrault's "Les Lunettes de Grand'maman" (for younger children), with notes and vocabulary by M. S. Crawford (Holt).

The first eight chapters of Manzoni's "I Promessi Sposi," edited with introduction, notes, and vocabulary by J. Geddes, Jr., and E. H. Wilkins, have appeared in Heath's Modern Language Series. This is a notable addition to the meagre list of well-edited Italian text-books. The notes are done with evident care; and a useful feature of the vocabulary is the indication, by simple typographical devices, of the stressed

syllables in doubtful cases, of the open sounds of *e* and *o*, and of the voiced *s* and *z*.

A well-reproduced photograph of Lecco forms an attractive frontispiece.

The number of Spanish grammars for English-speaking students, though already considerable, is steadily increasing. Of the two recently added to the list, that by C. P. Wagner (Ann Arbor, Mich.) comes out in a second edition, the first having appeared in 1909. Its most distinctive feature is the stress laid on oral work. Of the forty-four lessons into which the elements of Spanish grammar have been compressed, but one in four contains an exercise for translation into Spanish. Care and judgment are shown in the grouping of the grammatical material, and the rules are clearly stated.

The other new Spanish grammar (Longmans), by J. Warren of the Manchester (England) Education Committee's School of Commerce, offers a practical course in the language in sixty-three lessons. In accordance with the purpose of the series to which it belongs, the vocabulary is largely commercial. The book is, in the main, well done; reference, however, would have been facilitated by numbering the paragraphs; and occasional inconsistencies in the employment of the written accent should have been avoided.

The hope that the late Professor Ramsay might add a Portuguese grammar to his monumental treatises on Spanish was never fulfilled. However, his publishers, Holt & Co., have now brought out "A Brief Grammar of the Portuguese Language," by Dr. Branner of Stanford University. One of the chief difficulties confronting the student of Portuguese lies in certain peculiarities of pronunciation, such as the occasional sounding of *e* as *i*, *o* as *u*, *s* as *sh*. Regarding the *e*, we are told in this grammar (p. 6, n. 1) that at the beginning or end of a word it has the value of *i* short; unaccented *o* at the end of a word is equivalent, we are informed, to *u* short (ib. n. 3). It is somewhat puzzling, therefore, to find, in the examples illustrating the pronunciation of *x* (p. 10), that *exemplo* is to be pronounced *exemplo*, when from the rules just quoted it should be *izemplo*. As to the frequent sounding of *s* as *sh*, this characteristic feature of Portuguese pronunciation is here ignored. Also, in other parts of the book there is an occasional lack of explicitness, as when the peculiarly Portuguese forms of the personal infinitive are set down on p. 72, with no explanation until p. 102. Aside from such easily-corrected defects, the book is a commendable effort, and furnishes the means of studying an undeservedly neglected language, of which many, it is to be hoped, will avail themselves.

In "German Style, An Introduction to the Study of German Prose" (Holt), Ludwig Lewisohn encourages advanced students to examine an aspect of the German language which has heretofore received scant attention in American universities, though hardly so little attention in Germany as Mr. Lewisohn implies. He gives extracts from the prose of Luther, Lessing, Goethe, Heine, and Nietzsche, with a summary characterization of the style of each and an analysis of the chosen specimens with respect to structure, diction, and rhythm. He pays most attention to rhythm. As to structure, he says most about the management of transitions; as to diction, his treatment is obscured by extravagant verbiage. Thus, he

needs seventeen lines to convey the information that Nietzsche prefers metaphors to similes. In general, we could wish greater precision of definition and a clearer vision for fundamental distinctions. How, for instance, can we reconcile "that intellectual beauty which is the be-all and the end-all of the art of letters" with "the conception of style as a highly complex and essentially emotional communication of the individual's sense of beauty or truth by the choice of the inevitable verbal and rhythmic symbol"? Only on the basis of the latter conception can Nietzsche's "verbal orchestration" be esteemed as ultimate. There are differences between intellectual and sensuous qualities of expression which ought to be discussed under "diction." Mr. Lewisohn has the right to include in his compendium only such authors as seem to him representative. We wonder, however, that he found no place for Schiller, and we think his treatment of Heine would have been more satisfactory if he had contrasted Heine with Kleist.

Prof. J. A. C. Hildner has made his edition of "Götz von Berlichingen" (Ginn) a manual of information drawn from all quarters whence light can be thrown upon this play as a characteristic confession of Goethe's and as the model of the Storm and Stress drama. The introduction is systematic and the Notes are full without being fulsome. There are reprinted in Appendices Goethe's panegyric on Shakespeare and twenty pages of his occasional utterances bearing upon the subject of "Götz."

Paul Heyse's "L'Arrabiata" has been many times edited for school use, but never so carefully and well as now by Steven T. Byington (Ginn). It is refreshing to read Mr. Byington's English and to ponder his skilful suggestions of ways in which the idioms of one language may be employed to express what is expressed in the idioms of another. A brief essay "On Translating" prefixed to the notes of this edition offers intelligent guidance to the groping.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

A free and easy discussion of the problems involved in teaching history, especially to young pupils, comes to hand in J. W. Allen's "The Place of History in Education" (Appleton). Mr. Allen is convinced that history is, or at least ought to become, a science, and that in the teaching of it, accordingly, neither the dramatic, nor the picturesque, nor the pathetic has any place. Unfortunately, the criticism is mainly destructive, dealing with the various things which history is not; but there is a good exposition of the way in which local history, worked up to by way of every-day incidents in personal, family, or community life, may be made to develop the broader historical sense, together with a wise insistence upon the need of connecting English history as much as possible with the history of Europe. The best things in the volume are the three hypothetical accounts of the English Reformation, embodying in purposely exaggerated form the Protestant, Catholic, and economic views, all of them, as the author points out, both unscientific and pernicious.

Percy L. Kaye's "Readings in Civil Government" (Century) is a catholic and well-chosen selection of extracts illustrative of the various departments and activities of

American government and administration, national, State, and local, town and county government being the only significant omissions. Unlike most collections of collateral readings, this one not only draws upon better known and accepted authorities, including documents, but also includes with special fullness contemporary material in magazines as well as in books. The arrangement follows, in general, that of Forman's "Advanced Civics," and the editor has kept in mind primarily the needs of high school pupils; but brief introductions to the several chapters and sections, together with lists of additional readings, make it possible to use the book with any textbook or as a handbook to accompany lectures.

The scanty list of textbooks for the study of European history in the nineteenth century receives a useful addition in L. Cecil Jane's "From Metternich to Bismarck," the latest volume in the Oxford Textbooks of Foreign History (Frowde). The narrative, covering the years 1815-1878, is brief, but shows intelligent discrimination in selection and emphasis of data, and is especially well written. As is usually the case with English historical textbooks, there is none of the elaborate provision of "helps" and pedagogical apparatus with which American writers are wont to envelope their narratives. The maps, roughly drawn in black and white, suggest the kind of work which the average pupil might easily be asked to prepare for himself, and are the more useful on that account.

Prof. Henry L. Cannon's "Reading References for English History" (Ginn) belongs to the small class of books which every teacher of English history, in high school or college, ought to possess, and which many college classes could use to advantage. Part I, comprising about one-third of the volume, presents in classified lists a very wide range of authorities, primary as well as secondary, including many in other languages than English. Part II is an elaborate topical analysis and outline of events, with copious lists of readings. Exigencies of printing have made it necessary to limit the citations, for the most part, to books published before 1907. In the arrangement and grouping of the material, as well as in the detailed care with which the appropriate passages are indicated, we know of nothing to compare with Professor Cannon's volume; and even teachers who can make but limited use of collateral readings will find its pages a boon.

College teachers who offer introductory courses in the general history of western Europe will be interested in a "Syllabus of Continental History," prepared by the Department of History of the University of Illinois. The outline is broad, without too much burden of data or minute prescription; the references for collateral reading are sufficiently indicated and of generous range; and there are specific assignments of work, including map drawing, to be done by the student. The syllabus is adapted for use with any modern textbook, but at the same time is flexible enough to admit, on the part of the instructor, of considerable variety in emphasis and selection.

Under the auspices of the Association of History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, J. Montgomery Gambrill, and Lida Lee Tall have prepared "A Bibliography of History

for Schools and Libraries" (Longmans), with descriptive and critical annotations. The references relate not only to the four historical fields now generally dealt with in high schools, but also with methods of studying and teaching history; world history and the history of different countries; historical stories for the elementary school, and stories for children preparatory to history. Naturally, only those works suitable, in whole or in part, for school use are noticed. The annotations are brief, but at the same time critical and informing. The usefulness of the undertaking, now for the first time attempted on so considerable a scale, is obvious, and the book may be heartily commended.

In his book, "Introduction to Political Science" (Ginn), Raymond G. Gettell aims at giving a general outline. After treating of the origin, evolution, and the essential attributes of the State, he takes up the relations between States, and the different forms of government. In the second part of his work he discusses the organization of government. The third part is devoted to the ends of the State and the province and functions of government. It would have increased the usefulness of the work if the author had devoted space to a more thorough discussion of some of the more important principles, instead of attempting to give us a more or less complete picture of the actual condition, political and social, of nearly all of the important nations. We regret to see that the author, while recognizing that the State is a product of evolution, and that neither its origin nor its functions can be explained by a rigid formula, forgets these principles when he discusses the question of sovereignty, and declares *ex cathedra* that there can be and is no dual sovereignty, and that, therefore, the American so-called States are merely administrative divisions with large powers of self-government. He tries to solve the difficulty by saying that they are not States but Commonwealths. Such juggling with words is both unscientific and futile.

SCIENCE.

After the culmination of the Greek geometry in the works of Euclid and Apollonius of Perga no significant advancement in the science was made until the invention of projective geometry by Gérard Desargues (1593-1662), an engineer and architect, whose chief researches were published under the title "Brouillon projet des coniques." Doubtless this work would have led to important developments in pure geometry but for the power and attractiveness of analytical geometry, invented about the same time by Descartes. Desargues's work was lost and actually forgotten till 1845, when by chance Chasles discovered a copy of it in a Parisian library. Meanwhile, in the early years of the nineteenth century, projective geometry had been invented anew. Since then it has attained to vast proportions. But the great pioneers and masters, Poncelet, Monge, Staudt, Chasles, Steiner, Cremona, Reye, and others were creators rather than critics, and their work, the science of projective geometry, is being reconstructed in accordance with the severely critical standards of modern mathematics. Among the more important contributions to this work of reconstruction is Veblen and Young's "Projective Geometry" (Ginn & Co.). For graduate students it is without a serious

rival in any language. Its chief merit, namely its logical rigor, may disappoint the hope of the authors that the book may be available for beginners and discontinue the use of such less rigorous books as those of Cremona and Reye. As the point and the plane are the reciprocal elements of space, greater simplicity might have resulted from employing these, instead of the point and the line, as undefined elements.

Professor Church's "Elements of Descriptive Geometry" (American Book Co.) has been the standard work in this subject for nearly thirty years, and is so well known that attention need only be called to the fact that it has been revised and brought up to date by George M. Bartlett of the University of Michigan. A great improvement has been made by including figures and text in a single volume.

Prof. C. R. Mann of the University of Chicago, who has devoted much time to the methods of teaching, has, with Inspector Twiss of the Ohio State University, revised their preparatory text on "Physics" (Scott, Foresman). The aim of the book is best shown by a quotation from the preface: "Educational experience and educational theory both show clearly that scientific facts may be memorized but not mastered in this way. Scientific knowledge is acquired only on the basis of concrete experience by the trying-out process known as the scientific method." In the first place, to memorize is not a sin or a weakness, and is the natural way for a beginner to learn, and, in the second place, the authors have adopted a style of printing which is calculated to promote memorizing. They begin each section with a homely example, such as: "When you stretch a rubber band, it pulls equally hard on both hands." The phenomenon exemplified is then discussed, and, lastly, epitomized as a definition or law. The example and discussion are printed in common type, the definition in italics, and the general law in bold type. Experience teaches that the ordinary pupil, engaged in preparing a lesson, will skim over the example and discussion, memorize partially the italicized definition, and pin his hopes on an absorption of the bold-faced type. But in spite of an over emphasis on pedagogics, the book is better than most preparatory texts. The style is simple and clear, and would be very good if it were not for an excessive use of parentheses, dashes, and the abbreviation *i. e.*

The "Text-Book of Physics" (Heath), by C. E. Linebarger, can be recommended for use in preparatory schools of a high standard. In fact, it is as complete and interesting a preparatory text as has appeared in recent years. Only one serious slip in accuracy is to be noted. The ideas of pressure and force are confused in the discussion of mechanics of liquids. The presswork is also most satisfactory; binding, paper, printing, and diagrams are all excellent.

Recent textbooks on physics show a tendency to discard the mathematical and mechanical treatment, and to favor a presentation of physical concepts and laws. The "Text-Book of Physics" (Van Nostrand), by H. E. Hurst and R. T. Lattey of Oxford University, is an example of this tendency. After a brief introduction, giving only those parts of mechanics and hydrostatics which are essential to the understanding of the other branches of physics, the subjects of heat, sound, light, electricity,

and magnetism are discussed as branches of dynamics. Mathematical analysis is reduced to its simplest form, and virtually no trigonometry is required. There is no doubt that students find mechanics the most difficult part of the science, and it may be that we shall have to adopt the plan of these authors and defer the subject of mechanics to a later course. Even with this arrangement space has not been found to touch upon electric waves, electric discharge in gases, or radioactivity; this is unfortunate, as these are as interesting and as useful as most other parts of physics. Some rather serious omissions could have been avoided by a less diffuse treatment.

The "Testing of Electro-Magnetic Machinery," Vol. II (Macmillan), by B. V. Swenson and Budd Frankenfield, is devoted to the measurement of alternating currents. During the six years which have elapsed since the first volume on direct currents appeared, the notes for the present work have been used in the laboratories of the Universities of Wisconsin and Illinois, and have been subjected to rigid criticism. The very large number of experiments given and the care taken in their exposition should make this a valuable book in engineering laboratories.

In many colleges the department of physics has a double function: to present in a general way the laws of nature as a part of a liberal education, and to prepare future engineers for their technical work. This latter task has, in many cases, been the more urgent, and has exerted a bad influence on the college course, as often the teaching of physics has been changed from its proper function of a broad and cultural study to a drill for technical engineering. The engineer needs both science and drill, and the better plan would be to give him a year of physics of the broadest character, and afterwards a mathematical course in general dynamics. Of the three branches of dynamics most useful to him, ponderodynamics is generally studied separately, but there should also be added a course in thermodynamics and electrodynamics treated from the standpoint of the physicist. The "Introduction to Thermodynamics" (Ginn), by Prof. John Mills, is designed for this purpose. Careful selection of the more important problems, rather than originality, has been the author's aim. In five chapters the principal properties of general thermodynamics: laws, gases, steam, superheated steam, and the flow of gases are treated in a satisfactory way.

In W. W. Scott's "Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Van Nostrand) and Charles Baskerville and Louis J. Curtman's "Course in Qualitative Chemical Analysis" (Macmillan) we have two guides to qualitative analysis, equal in size and weight, and covering much the same ground in much the same way. The chief observable difference in treatment is that Mr. Scott bases his work upon the ionic theory of solutions and introduces the law of mass action at the start. This we believe to be a very great advantage, even with elementary students, in making analytical processes clear and rational, but many teachers think otherwise, and they will prefer Professor Baskerville's book, which says nothing of cations and anions and puts the law of mass action in a foot-note. Mr. Scott's book has the further advantage of

illustrations: a color-plate of spectra and cuts of apparatus. Professor Baskerville makes a good point in calling attention to the importance of estimating the quantities of the ingredients in the course of the qualitative analysis.

Good teachers keep up a constant drill on the arithmetical relations of chemical processes, and the work must be individualized to get the best results. The problems given in the textbooks are rarely sufficient to give the students all the practice they should have, and it is a bother to have to invent new ones. Now Prof. Charles Baskerville comes to the rescue with a little volume of 3,000 problems of all kinds and degrees of difficulty, compiled from various sources ("Progressive Problems in General Chemistry"; Heath).

The "New Geographies" (Macmillan) of R. S. Tarr and F. M. McMurry, in their revised form, present complete and beautifully illustrated textbooks, and emphasize the great advance which has been made in the teaching of the subject in recent years. In the modern view the countries of the earth are, first and foremost, places where people live, who, though different from ourselves, are yet, to a greater or less degree, moved by like interests and aspirations. The first book, therefore, starts with the familiar occupations and needs of an American child's parents and neighbors. From this centre the circle widens, so as to embrace the people of more and more distant countries and more and more contrasted lives. Next the land, the water, and the atmosphere are described; the subdivisions of the first two are established and their connections with industry and commerce are made clear. World geography may now be developed, first in its general physical features, and second in the details of individual countries, among which, as is natural, special emphasis is laid on the United States. In the second and more advanced book, a knowledge of the elementary subject is assumed, and the plan of treatment is different. Physiography is much more in evidence and the descriptions are more detailed.

"Around the World" (Silver, Burdett & Co.), being No. 5 in Stella W. C. Tolman's New Century Geographical Series, is intended to furnish parallel reading for a school course in geography and to follow four similar introductory volumes which an American child is assumed to have previously read. The fourth having conducted the schoolboy or schoolgirl over his or her own country, the pupil finds in the fifth an entertaining account of an imaginary trip first through Ireland, Scotland, and England as illustrating Great Britain; and then across the water to the British colonies in Africa, Asia, Australia, the Pacific Isles, North and South America, and the West Indies. As this "round-the-world" trip is insufficient for an entire volume, a similar excursion through Italy and its African possessions is added. Taken altogether the book makes entertaining and instructive reading, although it hardly fulfils the somewhat sweeping claims of its preface.

It may now be confessed that the results of earlier efforts at agricultural education were not at all commensurate with the large amount of money expended on them by the Federal and State governments. The process chiefly consisted in giving clever country boys an easy road to the city, advancing

individuals more than the industry. Now, however, we are entering upon a new era of agricultural education, when the school is being carried to the farm. This requires the development of a new pedagogical technique, such as Prof. Garland Armor Bricker of Ohio State University outlines in "The Teaching of Agriculture in the High School" (Macmillan). The author protests vigorously against making agriculture a sort of appanage to the various sciences now in the high-school course. Besides the theory and history of agricultural education in the high school, the volume gives methods of organization, instruction, and work in laboratory and field. Prof. W. C. Bagley of the School of Education in the University of Illinois provides an introduction.

Literature

BIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS.

John Viriamu Jones and Other Oxford Memories. By Edward Bagnall Poulton. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3 net.

Few on this side of the Atlantic will have heard of Viriamu Jones, who died in 1901 at the age of forty-five, shortly after he had been appointed principal of the University College of South Wales at Cardiff. But to the general reader of this book he will at least typify the best mental traditions of his time and serve as a convenient nucleus for some rich memories recounted by one who was a life-long friend of Jones's and whose outlook on the world has been directed and colored by many years at Oxford. Like Professor Beers's well-known picture of the Yale of forty years ago, Professor Poulton's reminiscences of an almost contemporary Oxford recall the days of full, well-rounded training, and enforce a lesson which cannot be too frequently repeated at this later time. Then science and literature and philosophy and history dwelt peaceably together, and each was looked to for its message. Because Jones was planning to be a scientist, he did not unduly confine his interests. We find him showing what for a budding physicist would to-day seem an almost criminal regard for literature. He writes to his sister:

Have I told you that Ruskin is lecturing here three times a week? He has a very large audience—till special arrangements were made for members of the university it was impossible to get a seat without going a quarter or perhaps half an hour before the time. He reads most beautifully—his voice is wonderfully musical, full of tenderness, capable at times of the minor cadence of the Welsh, or something very like it. On Saturday he read to us the story of St. Ursula—the good princess, full of all wisdom and the fear of the Lord, who with 11,000 virgins went on a long pilgrimage. . . . You will find the story as he read it—a version by James Reddie Anderson of Balliol—in "Fors Clavigera."

He has been reading Swinburne's comparison of George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë, and again must write his sister about it. He is fond of poetry; follows keenly Bret Harte's parodies; and "just for the fun of the thing" writes a long essay on "Ulalume."

An incident toward the close of his residence at Oxford furnishes an amusing sidelight on Jowett, then the head of Balliol. Jones went to him for advice concerning his future career. "Jowett, without a moment's hesitation, said, 'Be a physician.' . . . 'I was hoping to get some work in physics.' . . . 'Yes, physics,' replied Jowett, who must have been thinking of something else." A long chapter is devoted to the scientist George Rolleston, in which the vigor of the man, his breadth and humanity, together with the eccentricities of look and utterance which help to crystallize personality, are inspiringly described. There are recollections of days at the Oxford Union, which housed, under the constant fire of debate, a miniature world—the politics, literature, and social and religious tendencies of England and elsewhere.

Professor Poulton includes in his memories an account of a delightful birthday treat on January 27, 1894, when he was staying in Boston to deliver a course of Lowell Lectures. On that day he dined with the Saturday Club, which met in the Parker House, School Street. Holmes sat at the head of the table, and, following his usual custom, "ordered a bottle of champagne, which he insisted on sharing with those around him." Of Holmes's sayings on that occasion Professor Poulton remembers in particular these:

Life over eighty is the *bain de pied*—that good measure which, running over, bathes the foot of the wine-glass.

After eighty a man has seen everything twice over.

The mind in old age is like a palimpsest on which the uppermost records are faintly written, while those beneath are quite distinct. An old person does not remember the events of the day or year, but he recalls with perfect clearness those which are long past.

Holmes also spoke of Emerson stamping his foot with rage when he could not remember a name. He mentioned the Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight, which had just taken place, and said, "I own to a lurking sympathy with prize-fighting, perhaps because I am so unfitted for the ring myself." He told the author "he would never repeat to any one what Tennyson said to him when he entered his house." William James pressed him to do so, with the assurance, "There are no reporters here." But Dr. Holmes replied with emphasis:

I have said that I will never tell any one. It was not a thing that I should have supposed any man would say to a guest he had invited to his house.

Professor Poulton reminded Holmes of the voice from the gallery in the Sheldonian Theatre when the doctor received his degree. It was addressed to Jowett, then Vice-Chancellor, and said, "The Autocrat's laughing at you." But Holmes had not heard it.

William Harrison Ainsworth and His Friends. By S. M. Ellis, in two volumes, illustrated. New York: John Lane Co. \$10 net.

At sixteen William Harrison Ainsworth got extracts from his drama, "Venice, or the Fall of the Foscari," into the *Edinburgh Magazine*, and the editor declared that Lord Byron, who had a drama forthcoming on the same theme, must look to his laurels. At seventeen, young Ainsworth dedicated a volume of narrative poems to his friend Charles Lamb. By his nineteenth year, Ainsworth was editing a short-lived magazine of his own, the *Baotian*. At twenty, he contracted a not very durable marriage and set up in London as a sublimated bookseller and publisher. Men took him on the street for that prince of dandies, D'Orsay. People liked him. The aged Scott needed only a little begging to give to Ainsworth for the *Keepsake*, the immortal ballad "Bonnets of Bonnie Dundee." At the launching of *Fraser's Magazine* in 1830, having now reached the mature age of twenty-five, Ainsworth was enlisted. In Macmillan's admirable sketch of the Fraserians at the round table, we see Ainsworth's Apollonian profile rising straight behind the doddering head of Coleridge. At twenty-nine, Ainsworth had written his first famous historical romance, "Rookwood," and henceforth success was his almost on his own terms. In connection with that romance was accomplished the feat which should insure the author at least anecdotal immortality. The famous passage, Turpin's ride to York—a full hundred pages of print—was scribbled off in a night and a day.

The rest of his long career merely rang the changes upon these beginnings. He published forty-eight romances, of which a handful still are read, he edited or owned magazines, *Bentley's*, the *New Monthly*, *Ainsworth's*. He quarrelled bitterly with his illustrator, Cruikshank, who preposterously contended that his drawings had virtually created the best of the romances, "The Tower of London." At his country lodge at Kensal Rise, Ainsworth long kept open house for such guests as Maginn, Thackeray, Disraeli, Bulwer Lytton, and Charles Dickens. All in all, he was a vivid well-loved man, with the nerves of a superman and many of the foibles of a bad boy. His biographer has had an embarrassment of materials. These two thick volumes are largely made up of Ainsworth's own

letters. He is a spontaneous correspondent, never dull and never distinguished, so that one has in the present work an enormous surplus of him. The explicit confession of certain unsavory youthful escapades seems hardly worth preserving. Any knowing reader will without demonstration credit Ainsworth with the predacious habits of an early Victorian buck. Yet these letters with all their redundancies are evocatory. One hears Hunt, Shelley, and Keats roundly called "the filthy set," and there is a fragrance of fairness of yester-year in the following line to Ollier, bespeaking a notice for Lady Caroline Norton's poems. "By so doing," urges Ainsworth, "you will infinitely oblige one of the most beautiful women in the world." Robert Browning, whose hirsute charms are described as remarkable, even for that ambrosial day, won Ainsworth's admiration. He interested himself in the publication of "Sordello" and bravely predicted dramatic successes for the poet.

There were months in 1840, when Ainsworth was writing three serials abreast, "The Tower of London," "Guy Fawkes," and "Old St. Paul's." To parallel this one must look to the elder Dumas, but Ainsworth, contemporary slander to the contrary, had no "ghosts" in his employ. Of course, such feats are possible only on condition of not doing them too well. Ainsworth's eminently sagacious attitude in this matter is shown in a letter on "Nicholas Nickleby," the literary excellence and comparative lack of popularity of which he deplores:

The fact is, to write for the mob we must not write too well. The newspaper level is the true line to take. In proportion as Dickens departs from this, he will decline in popular favour—of this I am certain. I think, however, he has so much tact that he will yet retrieve himself and become bad enough to suit all sorts.

Ainsworth himself never wrote too well. To a vivid, melodramatic incident, he easily rose, and his invention was profuse. Probably few writers of his note have written so badly. His diction is ready-made and its texture often the cheapest, but his pages present unfailingly excursions and alarms, shudders, tears, and guffaws. The dwarf Xit, in "The Tower of London," successively falls into pies, pastries, and all manner of giant dishes, but the trick never misses fire. In short, Ainsworth is about the most perfect example of the stalwart, unabashed, subliterate romancer that England has yet produced. The nearest parallel to him, perhaps, is Eugène Sue. And it may also seem significant that Ainsworth's chief literary discovery as an editor was Ouida. He fully deserved to have discovered Marie Corelli and Hall Caine, but the former began after Ainsworth's editorial period was over and the latter emerged in the deceptive guise of a man of letters.

As an example of the inordinate vitality of the early Victorians, Ainsworth is most interesting. What tall fellows they were after all! The mere convivialities and editorial diversions of an Ainsworth would promptly remove a popular modern novelist to the land where there are no best-sellers. It is the same with Bulwer-Lytton and Disraeli; their incidental vanities would consume utterly most of their successors either in fiction or in statecraft. Astounding boy-like figures they were, good eaters and drinkers, fine haters, nonchalant improvisers, undepressed by any appalling vision of perfection, sustained by a magnificent self-confidence. Ainsworth died in 1882, aged seventy-seven years, and with him disappeared a very fine, old man. He was among the last of the profuse giants of his day, and the record of his genial and random course still makes good, if by no means exemplary, reading. He fairly earned his paragraph in the literary histories for blending the manner of Smollett and of Scott, thereby creating the romance of roguery. And boys who want their adventure without literary drawbacks will surely continue to prefer "Jack Sheppard" to "Treasure Island."

Letters of Edward John Trelawny. Edited with a brief Introduction and Notes by H. Buxton Forman. New York: Henry Frowde. \$3.40.

The greater part of these letters were addressed to Claire Clairmont from the time of the separation of the party at Shelley's friends until the death of the writer. A few other letters are added, notably a group to William Rossetti, which the recipient kindly placed at the disposal of the editor. The first letter in the collection is a brief note to Captain Roberts, dated from Pisa, February 5, 1822, giving instructions in regard to building and rigging the *Don Juan* for Shelley, and this is followed by long documents describing respectively the cremation of Williams and Shelley, after the capsizing of the ill-fated boat. Trelawny was always an incoherent writer—his grammar and spelling are extraordinarily flexible—and these two letters are not the least incoherent in the book; but they are in part also almost painfully vivid, more vivid than his later formal account, and spare the reader no detail of about the most gruesome scene in the annals of English literature. "An old rag retains its form longer than a dead body—what a nauseous and degrading sight!" exclaimed Byron, as Trelawny reports him; but Trelawny himself appears to have gone through the whole ceremony with almost a callous curiosity. It seems to have been one of his grievances against Mrs. Shelley that, when he offered her Shelley's heart, "after a fitful glance on the black

and charred piece of flesh, she was too shocked to touch it."

But if Trelawny had stanch nerves, he had also abundant emotions. In fact, his early letters to Claire are as good an example as one could hope to find of the effect upon a strong nature of the creed, very prevalent at that day, which valued feeling just in proportion to its intensity and its unregulated spontaneity. The third letter to her begins:

You! you! torture me Clare,—your cold cruel heartless letter has driven me mad—it is ungenerous under the mask of Love—to enact the part of a demon—I who in the sincerity and honesty of my affection wrote *unhesitatingly, unreflectingly—my vaguest wildest thoughts*, all that my heart felt or head surmised . . .

That is the voice of the age speaking. Nor is it strange that the same writer, after many years, in his communication with the same woman, now like him grown old and lonely, should have looked back on his life with a kind of bewildered cynicism. "We are all fools! and there an end of it," he exclaims in one of his last letters. "Nothing amazes me so much as the labyrinth of follies I have wandered in all my life—so fare thee well—all the Poets of our day are thrown aside and almost forgotten."

In his devotion to Shelley he was constant to the end, showing in this a curious contrast with his feeling toward Byron. It is amusing to run down the list of references to Byron in the Index. In one place the death of the poet wrings from Trelawny the expression: "The world has lost its greatest man, I my best friend." A little later he is declaring that Byron saw no one and did nothing at Missolonghi, and that his death is a benefit to Greece. In sum, however, the account lies heavily against Byron, although Trelawny emphatically discredits the "Byron scandal."

The letters are not very interesting as a whole, but they do bring the reader close to the heart of one of the onhangers of the romantic movement. The editing is excellent, and the type and paper all that could be desired.

CURRENT FICTION.

Brazenhead the Great. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

Brazenhead, as admirers of Mr. Hewlett will recall, has been a figure in the writer's imagination for some time. He sums up, in his way, the glamour and extravagance of that fifteenth-century period which has so fascinated Mr. Hewlett from the first. Capt. Brazenhead appeared as one of the story-tellers in "The New Canterbury Tales." "Fond Adventures" gives an account of how he came to be among the pilgrims who set out for Canterbury with the Prioress of Ambresbury, and of ensuing adventures which placed him in a position of honor under noble patronage. This "Saga," as

Mr. Hewlett terms it, is incorporated here as book III, under the title, "The Captain of Kent." "The Countess of Picpus," book II in this volume, was printed in *Putnam's Magazine* some years ago. Brazenhead's creator was then promising "a great Brazenhead cyclus": and here, presumably, we have it.

It must depend very much upon the taste of the reader, and his natural liking for Mr. Hewlett's sort of thing, whether he will judge this a work of rich humor, or a mere elaborate "stunt." If we are to credit a recent commentator upon Mr. Hewlett, in constructing Brazenhead he took something from Falstaff, Bombastes Furioso, Tartarin, Cyrano, and the swashbucklers of Dumas! Why not add Don Quixote and Gil Blas? The commentator in question evidently admired this composite derivation. We think it does the creator of Capt. Brazenhead some little injustice. He has an evident fondness for that adventurous gentleman as an offspring of his own fancy. "Brazenhead is a standby," he wrote in a private letter some time ago: "I keep him till I want him, and have a look at him now and then." It is clear that he has not consciously built his hero out of classic fragments of the picaresque order. But it must be owned that the Brazenhead tale is little better than fantastic invention. Mr. Hewlett has, we suppose, intended to present a satirical apotheosis of the swashbuckling hero—a figure related to D'Artagnan as Quixote is related to Amadis of Gaul. But he does not, like Quixote, so grow upon the author's imagination as to transcend caricature. He is merely an extravagant burlesque of the picaresque adventurer—a trivial fellow painted on the heroic scale. He is touched up here and there with humane and even generous colors, but they are not in the grain. One passage there is which may tempt one to reconsider this opinion—the final scene in which old Brazenhead, now past his time and almost forgotten by the world, confronts his own youth in the flesh, and from that more perfect self receives his quietus.

The Legacy. By Mary S. Watts. New York: The Macmillan Co.

It is hard to say how far a recognizably discipular quality in such a book as this really adds to or detracts from its charm. "The Legacy" is even more Thackerayan in manner than "Nathan Burke." Mrs. Watts has caught (or shall we say inherited?) not only many of Thackeray's minor tricks of speech, but his very air and carriage. The effect of a novel written by a contemporary American, a woman, on an American theme, in the style of a middle Victorian Englishman, is odd and not unpleasing. Only the other day Mr. De Morgan reminded us in a similar way

of Dickens. But, then, Mr. De Morgan is a man. It is a trifle disconcerting to find that famous easy "gentleman's style" of the author of "The Newcomes" so completely mastered by one of the ungentlemanly sex. Even that "cynical" tone of which the ladies used to complain is not absent. The sub-title of this novel is "The Story of a Woman," and it might be regarded as a feminine complement of "Pendennis."

Letty Breen, to be sure, is not at all a heroine of the old school. Thackeray could not have imagined her. But Mrs. Watts's study of her represents much the sort of good-humored yet unflattering analysis that Thackeray bestowed upon his heroes. Letty is not a remarkable person, but a young woman far from perfect and not particularly lovable. Her family has always claimed superiority, but its claims do not well bear examination. Letty grows up to the discovery that the Breens of fact are rather a sad lot. Her father is a thief (embezzlement, to be sure) and a weakling. Her grandfather is an idle parasite, for all his grand manner. Her father's brother is a dishonest promoter. Her great-aunt has spent a long life being no better than she should be. A great-uncle, a bishop, stands out as a thoroughly good man; and his reward is to be preyed upon by the rest of the family till his death. There is one virtuous uncle besides, who has married an impossible wife. A convent education is procured for Letty by the good bishop, and she enters womanhood a "lady" by instinct and training. Her mother has always been a drudge, and remains one. Letty is of a singularly cold temperament, but can get on with any one, and presently is ready enough to marry a young clerk of good blood and amiable presence, as the best fate that offers. But she has a century-old legacy of impulse from an ancestress who has technically gone to the bad, and when the inevitable hour of temptation comes it is only chance which keeps her from spending the legacy. Her life thereafter, till the death of her husband, atones, in so far as conduct may, for her virtual infidelity. But Mrs. Watts does not represent her Letty as totally overwhelmed and snuffed out by self-scorn. After all, it is natural and wholesome for us to make the best of ourselves as well as of others. Letty lives to be content, and, we suspect, happy. The story is as good in its way as "Nathan Burke." It is surprising to find so conscious a student of style repeatedly writing "laid down" for "lay down."

Quicksands. By Fannie Heaslip Lea. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co.

The very title gives the gentle reader a premonitory thrill of dark tragedy coming. The opening chapters hold out still more agitating promise. The hero is "absolutely primitive," he reveals the

spirit of the cave-men in the guise of a wealthy iron-master. He ardently loves his beautiful and cultured wife, and has unflinching faith in his best friend, a brilliant writer, who is credited with an artistic temperament and a way with women. And actually the friend and the wife of the Cave-Man fall in love with each other and decide to run away together. Fortunately our author has a fine regard for the proprieties and frustrates the elopement. The lady changes her mind at the last moment. And to make doubly sure that there will be no elopement, the author sends the brilliant literary man blundering fatally into a shooting affray that did not concern him. Fortunately, too, for the lady, the primitive Cave-Man who does nothing more primitive throughout the book than to use an occasional "ain't" and to drop the *g's* from the ends of his principles, learns nothing of his wife's love for his friend, and maintains his peaceful character to the end of the story. Finally, to make things end pleasantly the almost errant wife recovers her one-time love for her husband—when the other man dies.

Miss Livingston's Companion. By Mary Dillon. New York: The Century Co.

The stuff of pure romance is here in plenty. Its presence was predestined the moment the author chose for hero such a headstrong young gallant as Sir Lionel Marchmont, who is evidently modelled on Pendennis. Like Pen's affair with the Fotheringay, Marchmont's devotion to the well-preserved Peggy Wolverton, actress, leaves the reader at the outset in no doubt that here is a lover with a heart. It was, of course, in the interest of romantic adventure in the large that love's young dream should be shattered and that the youth should be sent to America to forget, and to exercise his valor. How he is entertained by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Burr, Mr. Washington Irving, who also has for a guest Mr. Tom Moore, an Irish poet; how he fights yellow fever in Manhattan and contracts it himself in this humane service; is falsely accused by a rival of embezzling city funds, is imprisoned and then cleared by his lawyer, Mr. Hamilton; how he goes up-State with Fenimore Cooper on a dash among the Indians to capture the real culprit; how he has meanwhile been pressing his suit with Miss Livingston's companion—all this makes enjoyable reading, if the reader does not insist upon having the historical background absolutely accurate or particularly vivid.

Later Pratt Portraits. By Anna Fuller. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Old Lady Pratt, as all remember, had character enough to endow with individuality a vast number of descendants.

And when to the strong Pratt traits of common sense, keenness, and independence are added the varying dispositions and tendencies of sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, there opens a vista of family portraiture of which it is to be hoped the vanishing point lies in a far distant future. Miss Fuller keeps a vigilant eye upon heredity. Thus the Pratt sterling worth wedded to airy irresponsibility overloads one child with self-righteousness, another with heedless charm. A crabbed Pratt mother and an insignificant Bennett father are the parents of a mute hero—and so on. For our greater content, the fine strain, on whichever side, wins in the end, each story being a record of the victory of the real thing in humanity over passing phases of the inferior. The incidents are dexterously fitted to their end, full of humorous touches in the author's characteristic manner. The stories flow easily and frankly in the trained style that deceitfully seems to do itself. If humor furnishes the sunshine, a decently veiled pathos supplies a gracious shade. May the Pratt family continue to multiply. Especially may Old Lady Pratt, as here at times, descend from her estate of blessed memory into pungent presence.

The illustrations, by Maud Fangel, are of a rare attractiveness and of the still rarer quality of an illuminating fitness.

THE MAKING OF HISTORY.

The Interpretation of History. By Max Nordau. Translated from the German by M. A. Hamilton. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$2 net.

History, as defined by the author of this pungent book, is in its broadest sense, "the sum of the episodes of the human struggle for existence." It thus embraces in its scope both nature and man; but it is natural processes, rather than political or philosophical ideas, that have had the greater influence in determining human destiny. Since history, however, "can never compass the actual event," it can claim no scientific value whatever; nor is it of any assistance in the present to know how man acted in the past. What history does is to supply a psychological, and above all a sociological, need by offering a plausible explanation of much which to-day seems illogical; thus to "oppress and deceive the present with the assistance of the past." Hence the encouragement given to the study of it by conquerors, rulers, and lawgivers, whose dark designs and selfish ambitions it serves; and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that great leaders, in proportion as they are great, show the possession of no historical sense.

The natural affinities of history, accordingly, being with the novel, any notion of a purpose in history is very prop-

erly denounced as "senseless twaddle," "empty nonsense," an impudent anthropomorphism which, by necessarily positing a God, turns history into theology. The key to all history is not purpose, but human need. Buckle perceived this truth, though he erred in making climate the determining factor; Comte was nearer right, as was Karl Marx, though the latter too narrowly excludes intellectual and spiritual desires from his specification of wants. In other words, the coming science is sociology, "history without proper names"; and under its beneficent sway the so-called philosophy of history will be relegated to the limbo of theology, dreams, and black art, while history itself will become only sociology "made concrete and individual."

There are further limitations, however, even after this rigorous demarcation of the field. While history cannot be omitted from a complete science of anthropology, there is no such thing as a "psychology of nations." The comparison of the state to a living organism is quite misleading; it is highly probable that humanity is destitute of primary "social feelings," and that men act in masses essentially as they would act as individuals under similar circumstances. According to Mr. Nordau, the only feeling "strong enough to call man out of his selfish isolation and command his relations to others," is the instinct of sex; and sex creates the family, not the state. The state is "organized parasitism, the exploitation of the weak many by a ruler and the mediate and immediate servants of his power." In its formation morality plays no part: the state begins in war, not in sympathy, and war, real or imagined, is still its principal object. Religion, too, arising psychologically from the desire for knowledge and the instinct for survival, developed the idea of God along the lines of the development of monarchy, and with much the same aim; it gave a sanction for morality without at the same time making men moral; and it has continued through all time an obstacle to intellectual advancement. The only reality, in short, is the individual; as for the civil institutions which form the burden of written history, they represent, one and all, merely a parasitic exploitation of the common herd. The only progress, too, for humanity is through a developing command of natural forces, but not along moral lines. We shall grow wiser and ever wiser, but we cannot hope to grow better. We are what we are, we shall be what we shall be; what we have been is little matter, since we cannot possibly know the whole truth about it, and what history tells us is a lie.

Admitting, as any one must who reads the four hundred pages in which the contentions just outlined are elaborated, that Mr. Nordau makes some

keen and effective thrusts at what has often passed for history, one may nevertheless question whether the book is not, after all, only an ingeniously subtle and dangerous mixture of truth and shallowness. A good deal of nonsense, doubtless, has been written about unity and purpose in history, the progress of the race, and the development of a "social mind," just as a good deal has been ascribed to the influence of religion which can only remotely be credited to that agency. Toward religion and the church, indeed, Mr. Nordau displays positive malice; and he makes a strong point of the fact that theological speculation about the nature of God and the duty of man took, in a monarchical age, a predominantly monarchical form; but he seems oblivious to the tendency, in an age in which, like our own, monarchy has been markedly circumscribed by democracy, to the development of a social conception of religion. Moreover, it will certainly be no news to historians that the evolution of forms of government, or of civil and ecclesiastical institutions, is not the whole of history, however large a part of it such things may have seemed to be.

What he is acclaiming, in short, is a sort of mingled economics, sociology, and anthropology, in which the evolution of physical characteristics and bread and butter needs shall hold chief place. That anything of the kind, chastened and restrained by sanity and clear thinking, has entered the minds of scholars who humbly call themselves historians, seems to have escaped his notice. The authors whom he belabors are historians of the school of Bancroft, or philosophers like Hegel and Schlegel. So far as his pages show, he seems largely unaware of the extent to which, save in the hands of Marx, the economic or social treatment of history has lately gone; or of the breadth of view which marks the historical writing of such men as Janssen and Lea. The history which he so zealously combats is the kind which once monopolized the field, but which monopolizes it no longer. Nor does he take much account of change in the intellectual content of successive stages of civilization, though it is always intellectual content which, at bottom, determines both the form and the ideal of historical writing; nor is he disposed to concede much to the limitations of the finite mind when it undertakes to grapple the universe. No doubt an immense amount of work remains to be done, no doubt a vast deal of ignorance and prejudice remains to be got rid of, before even an approximately correct view of the course of human development can be had; but since no one intellect can possibly compass all the multifarious elements of that development which Mr. Nordau, brilliantly but without essential novelty, dangles before our eyes, historians will perforce

confine themselves to such related and consistent parts of the vast material as they can intelligently manage. Clearly, the result will not spell perfection, but that does not mean that it will not be true as far as it goes. "Behind all appearances and all illusions," says Mr. Nordau, "we find the real meaning of history to be the manifestation of the life force in mankind." If, as John Fiske once humorously said of hypnotism, such an expression serves any other purpose than to conceal our ignorance of what we mean by it, it is only a generalized statement of the principle which, in our own age at least, has governed increasingly those who, with knowledge as well as seriousness, have sought to narrate the social experience of man. For the rest, we must still think that anthropology, ethnology, and sociology are not history, however useful a knowledge of them may be to the historian.

Alarms and Discursions. By G. K. Chesterton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50 net.

Appreciations and Criticisms of the Works of Charles Dickens. By G. K. Chesterton. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

"Dickens as an essayist always had his eye on an object," says Mr. Chesterton, "before he had the faintest notion of a subject." Mr. Chesterton's own method is precisely the opposite of this. He is now, as ever, full of his subject, but he seems to be running a little short of objects. Some years ago, he burst upon us in a state of high excitement to announce that he had discovered monogamous marriage, Christianity, and democracy, and that they were very good. That was his subject. Impressed by his air of conviction, his wit, and his flashes of poetical insight, the public lent a patient ear to his defence of this novel view. Through repetition, it has now become somewhat less startling, the agitation of speaker and auditors has abated, Mr. Chesterton has presumably grown rather stouter and more prosperous, his allusions to his house in the country are frequent, and as a journalist he is settling back a little, if we are not mistaken, in his easy chair.

This settling betrays itself in his indifference to objects. Stalking through the country, full of his subject—full of his enthusiasm for democracy—his eye falls upon a newly ploughed field. Straightway his subject overflows his object after this fashion: "Equality free and flying, equality rushing over hill and dale, equality charging the world—that was the meaning of these military furrows, military in their identity, military in their energy. They sculptured hill and dale with strong curves merely because they did not mean to curve

at all." In this effusion on "the furrows," Mr. Chesterton is not an essayist, but a preacher. Start with an "object" and you may produce an essay. Start with a "subject" which has become an hallucination, stumble over an object, and you are likely to produce a sermon, which may become a bore.

We do not like to suggest that Mr. Chesterton is talking himself out; for even in "Alarms and Discursions" he rises to the occasion when the occasion really demands rising. For example, the speech delivered last summer by "a distinguished American visitor at the Guildhall" evokes an admirable characterization of the political sentimentalist:

The sentimentalist, roughly speaking, is the man who wants to eat his cake and have it. He has no sense of honor about ideas; he will not see that one must pay for an idea as for anything else. He will not see that any worthy idea, like any honest woman, can only be won on its own terms, and with its logical chain of loyalty. One idea attracts him; another idea really inspires him; a third idea flatters him; a fourth idea pays him. *He will have them all at once in one wild intellectual harem, no matter how much they quarrel and contradict each other.*

Such passages as this relieve but do not entirely redeem the pages in which Mr. Chesterton presents the appearance of one continuing to talk without continuing to think—a habit into which men with a closed system of ideas are specially likely to fall. He has often assured us that a full mind can develop an essay from a ten-penny nail—can strike even a pebble and make the water gush forth. There is a limit even to the thirst for water, and now that our faith in his thaumaturgic powers is established, we prefer to have him strike something different and more important.

We are glad, therefore, to see his prefaces to the Everyman edition of Dickens collected and put forth together. Whenever Mr. Chesterton has said a good word for Dickens—which he has done pretty frequently—he has indirectly said a good word for himself; the praise of the master magnifies the apostle. Whenever his criticism approaches the author of "Pickwick," it rises to its highest level of suggestiveness and wit, of robustness, geniality, and penetration. His life of that great middle class genius, it is hardly an exaggeration to say, made at one stroke a reputation for himself and a new reputation for Dickens, recalling him from that limbo to which he had been condemned by a priggish and scientific generation. His introductions to the novels form an admirable sequel to the biography. He uses Dickens, to be sure, like everything else for doctrinal ends, but—to return to our text—he can wreak his subject upon this object with infinitely more effect than upon a pebble or a ten-penny nail.

A Cyclopædia of Education. Edited by Paul Monroe. Vol. I. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$5 net.

There are 150 educational periodicals issued in the United States, and one out of twenty-five of the published volumes of each year in America is a work on education. In Great Britain one new book out of fifteen is an educational treatise. Despite this large output of educational literature, there has been hitherto no encyclopædia of education in English. The present publication, therefore, meets a real need and will be heartily welcomed, especially since its merit entitles it to approval as a worthy companion of the German and French educational encyclopædias.

Professor Monroe has the assistance of fifteen departmental editors. The first volume, A—Chu, contains about 1,000 articles by above one hundred contributors. One class of articles treats of the various subjects pursued in the schools, presenting, in each case, a discussion of the general nature of the subject, of its present status in the school curriculum, and of special methods of teaching it. The educational systems of different nations and of our several States receive thorough attention. There are full-page reproductions of the buildings and grounds of a number of American universities, a feature which can scarcely be said to add to the scientific value of the encyclopædia, and which increases needlessly its bulk. The biographies of educators are brief.

Among the noteworthy articles should be mentioned "Calvinists and Education," by Prof. Herbert D. Foster of Dartmouth; the enlightening and timely discussion of agricultural education, by Director Whitman H. Jordan of the Agricultural Station at Geneva, N. Y., Dean Eugene Davenport of the University of Illinois, and Prof. Liberty H. Bailey of Cornell; a sketch of school architecture, by Prof. Fletcher B. Dresslar of the University of Alabama, in which the plans of the Tilton School of Chicago are displayed as a model. The story of the early American academies is well told, but it may be noted that the seminary of Mrs. Emma Willard was founded, not at Troy, N. Y., but at Middlebury, Vt., from which village she issued her appeal to the New York Legislature for the higher education of women, which had so great an influence in that important movement. The article on the education of the blind is by Helen Keller. In general, one may say that the editors have shown discrimination in the selection of contributors and have succeeded well in procuring harmony and proportion.

This encyclopædia brings out prominently the fact that education in modern times has greatly enlarged its scope. Its function is said to be not only to impart a modicum of knowledge on

a certain number of subjects, but to help to solve a great share of our national problems. We have discussions of methods of school management for training in activities formerly under the discipline of the home and church, as well as prescriptions for the development of bodily health, athletic skill, and social and civic responsibility. The chief interest of the editors is clearly in the utilitarian activities of the modern school. There is full discussion of every phase of industrial education and vocational training whenever opportunity is offered, while to topics which have been regarded as of some importance in the education that has brought the world to its present state of culture, scant attention is accorded. More space is allowed the apprentice system of the New York Central Railway than is paid to Plato's Academy. The scholar of the passing generation will consult this encyclopædia in vain to learn what modern educators think concerning *Æschylus*, but he will find elaborate directions for the construction of all manner of blackboards and five full pages, with two gaudy plates, on academic costumes. Aristotle's influence on the philosophy of the schoolmen is not so much as mentioned, but there are four pages of tables on statutory provisions relating to compulsory attendance and child labor. These instances may serve to indicate the general tendency of educational opinion represented by this encyclopædia, as well as the subjects which are regarded as most important in modern education.

The Income Tax: A Study of the History, Theory, and Practice of Income Taxation at Home and Abroad. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.

Cynics can contemplate nothing more interesting than the economic legislation of the United States during the last few years. Of such legislation there has been an endless stream, whose sources are to be looked for in the pure opportunism which inevitably characterizes a democracy, rather than in the thinking and teaching of the political economists. The economists have generally had their say after the event, and have been content to put the best face possible on accomplished facts. To a certain extent Professor Seligman himself, in the matter of the income tax, has followed rather than led. His present volume was begun seventeen years ago, at the time of the discussion that preceded the passage of the income tax law of 1894. His purpose then was to publish a book on the general subject, but this purpose was abandoned when the Supreme Court in 1895 declared the law unconstitutional. The submission of the sixteenth amendment has, how-

ever, afforded him a new incentive. Yet it is an interesting, and perhaps significant, fact that he appears to intervene with no expectation of forming public opinion, such as his great learning and wide observation should properly entitle him to, but more in the guise of *amicus curiæ*. "As it seems probable," he says, "that we shall before long have an income tax in the United States, my chief object in writing this book has been to set the subject in a somewhat clearer light and to aid the legislator in constructing a workable scheme."

Doubtless that is a commendable purpose, and if the legislator is disposed to follow his own reason in the face of his constituents, too great importance cannot be attached to this work. The author has, in fact, done about the same work for the income tax that the Monetary Commission has done for banking reform, with the difference that in this instance the data are presented within one set of covers, and with the difference, too, that the ordinary man seems far more disposed to entertain the idea of an income tax than that of a central banking system. Professor Seligman's appeal is, however, not to the man in the street, but to the few who, recognizing that there is no royal road to a knowledge of the nation's economic needs, are prepared to devote no inconsiderable amount of time and hard thinking to the mastery of this very complex problem.

The history of finance, we are told, shows the evolution of the principle of faculty or ability to pay—the principle that each individual should be held to help the state in proportion to his ability to help himself. The inadequacy of the poll tax, the general property tax, the tax on expenditure and on product, having been successively shown, we reach the fifth and final stage—the income tax. But here innumerable difficulties meet us. First, there is the question of the kind of discrimination and the amount of discrimination that should be tolerated in levying an income tax, as a result of the different kinds of income. Then, too, we must consider the amount as well as the nature of the income; the fixing of a point below which there shall be exemption of taxation; the debatable points of a graduated tax; finally, the question of choosing between the various kinds of income tax—the presumptive income tax, the lump-sum income tax, the stoppage-at-source income tax.

With such questions confronting him at the start, Professor Seligman traces the history of the income tax both at home and abroad. In a concluding section of forty-three pages, he outlines "a practicable programme." This section and his preliminary section on "the fundamental problems," occupying thirty-six pages, in themselves make a fairly complete and consistent treatise, and

can be read with great profit by those who lack time and inclination to study the income tax exhaustively.

Out of all this discussion Professor Seligman emerges with the conviction that the income tax is coming, that where the tax has been introduced under conditions not obviously fatal to its success it has worked better from year to year and from decade to decade, but that in the event of our failing to choose our administrative machinery wisely the result is bound to be disastrous.

Edgehill Essays. By Adrian Hoffman Joline. Boston: Richard G. Badger. \$2 net.

There is an atmosphere of pleasant bookishness in these essays. The author is a collector who in his ripe years looks back upon a life spent largely with books and lovers of books, and who somehow in his pages constructs an attractive picture of himself moving about among the shelves in his library, taking down with pride some prized volume, watching for the bibliophile columns in home and foreign journals, adding in the interests of truth a note to somebody's historical notice of a Caxton, quoting rather frequently Doctor Johnson, and commenting with good-humored impatience upon political and social tendencies of today. A glance at a collection of essays by Woodrow Wilson sets him to thinking about after-dinner speeches, till he remembers that he is wandering and that for this habit the *Hartford Courant* had called him "an ass." Yet he is fain to reply with the amiable Hebrew who was denounced as a thief, a liar, and a scoundrel, "But outside of that, I'm all right, ain't I?" He defends the quest of autographs, but is piqued that he should have paid ten dollars for eighteen lines "In the rather boyish scrawl" of a former President.

In two more serious essays—one on A Georgian Poet and the other on A Famous Reviewer—Mr. Joline hardly gets beyond the collector's habit of chitchat. The possession of "an attractive example of typographic art, bound in recent crimson half-morocco, with delightful saffron edge," dated "MDCCLXXII," is sufficient excuse for his writing on Mark Akenside. It pleases him to think that Boswell and the Doctor "were chatting about the very edition" to which his copy belongs when Johnson asserted of the "Pleasures of the Imagination," "Sir, I could not read it through." Antiquarians like Mr. Joline are apt, however, to have at hand an almost complete history of opinion on writers with whom they are concerned; it is this which justifies the essay on Francis Jeffrey. Nowhere else have we met with so voluminous a portrait of the man. Long extracts from Jeffrey's letters to his sister on a

love-affair; a vivid picture by Ticknor, who knew Jeffrey in Boston; the full exact words of Jeffrey's more notable literary judgments, instead of the customary paraphrases or briefest excerpts; the personal side of his relations with Byron and Moore, contrive, without the addition of one new document, to correct the warped estimate of Jeffrey's character and genius which for so long has been bandied glibly about. It was time to present to the public the evidence in all its fulness. If in trying to do away with traditional bias Mr. Joline himself bends backward and reads perfect justice into Jeffrey's remarks on Rogers and Campbell and into the short work with "Endymion," the temptation was natural.

An essay on Manners Makyth Man reveals in the author several decided views on modern life:

The man who is most devoid not only of manners, but of morals, is the cigarette smoker, who puffs the acrid, noisome fumes in your face at all times, and in all seasons, even at your breakfast table, and adds insult by depositing the ashes and the "butts" on the floor, on the table, on the library shelves, . . . while the smouldering, nauseating remnants poison your air and upset your digestion. For this shameless offender, boiling oil and melted lead are scarcely adequate punishment.

He declares that even smoking in dining rooms of hotels and restaurants is a modern abomination, "and in all shame and humility I confess that I have been guilty of it myself." Finally, *The War on the Colleges*, an essay which was prompted by an editorial in the *Nation* last summer, blows a full, round note for humanism.

Notes

A new and complete limited edition of Stevenson's works is announced by an association of the publishers, Chatto & Windus, Cassell & Co., Heinemann, and Longman & Co. The edition will take its name from that of the house where Stevenson wrote many of his earlier essays, Swanston; it will consist of twenty-five volumes.

The Oxford University Press is bringing out a "School History of England" from the earliest times to 1911. C. R. L. Fletcher is responsible for the prose narrative and Rudyard Kipling contributes twenty-three new poems, specially written to illustrate periods and episodes. There are as many pictures as poems, in color or in black and white, drawn by Henry Ford; and seven maps.

Nine unpublished Voltaire papers and letters have recently been discovered at Glasgow. They concern a law suit, in which Voltaire was involved in 1751, and had originally belonged to one of the judges who tried the case, the German jurist Socceji. They are now in the possession of Prof. W. B. Stevenson.

"Just now I'm all for the domestic nov-

el," writes H. G. Wells, who is now at work on a story which his publishers, Duffield & Co., say will probably be called "Marjorie."

Duffield & Co. also have in hand: "A Portentous History," a novel by Alfred Tennyson, grandson of the poet, and "Stories from the New Testament," by Elsa Barker.

Alfred J. Morrison announces his volume, "Travels in the Confederation, 1783-1784," a translation from the German of Dr. Johann David Schoepf, which will shortly be issued by the Lord Baltimore Press, in two volumes at a subscription price of five dollars.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce: "The Life of Spencer Compton, Eighth Duke of Devonshire," by Bernard Holland, 2 vols.; "The Life and Letters of Sir John Hall," by S. M. Mitra; "The Comic Spirit in George Meredith," by Joseph Warren Beach; "Half a Man, the Status of the Negro in New York," by Mary White Ovington, with a preface by Dr. Franz Boas; "The End of the Irish Parliament," by Joseph R. Fisher; "Beginnings, or Glimpses of Vanished Civilizations," by Mrs. M. Mulhall; "Big-Game Shooting in Upper Burma," by Major G. P. Evans; "The Moneyfolk of South Africa," by F. W. Fitzsimons; "History of Money in the British Empire and the United States," by Agnes F. Dodd; "British Dominions: Their Present Commercial and Industrial Condition," a series of general reviews for business men and students, by W. J. Ashley; "The Job Secretary: an Impression," by Mrs. Wilfrid Ward; "Civilization at the Cross Roads," by the Rev. John Neville Figgis; "A New Rome: a Study of Visible Unity Among Non-Papal Christians," by Richard B. De Bary; "Some Thoughts on God, and His Methods of Manifestation in Nature and Revelation," by the Rev. J. Gurnhill; "A History of Christian Missions in South Africa," by J. Du Plessis; "King Edward VII as a Sportsman," by A. E. T. Watson, and "The Collected Works of William Morris," Vols. V-VIII.

The Century Co. promises two novels for May 20: "John Sherwood, Ironmaster," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and "An Ardent American," by Mrs. Russell Codman.

Henry McHarg Davenport has just placed with Sturgis & Walton a story of preparatory school life entitled, "The Likable Chap."

Ernest Thompson Seton is writing a series of twelve articles which will appear in the *American Boy* of Detroit.

"Philosophy as a Science" (Open Court Publishing Company) is the title given by Dr. Paul Carus to a synopsis of his writings. It is the index to an extraordinary activity. The Summaries of Books, for the most part quite short, occupy sixty-four pages, while the Summaries of Editorial Articles published in the *Open Court* and the *Monist*, scarcely more than a brief mention in each case, run to ninety-five pages.

William R. Jenkins will publish at an early date: "An Elementary English Grammar," by A. E. Sharp; "Modern Riding and Horse Education," by Major Noel Birch of the British army; Stedman's "Complete Pocket Guide to Europe for 1911"; "Helps for the Study of French," by Prof. J. H. Moore; Chateau-

briand's "Atala," edited with notes and vocabulary by Dr. T. J. Cloran; "Exercises in French Sounds," by Philip Hudson Churchman; Guy de Maupassant's "L'Auberge," edited with notes and vocabulary by Dr. A. Schinz; "Précis d'histoire de France," with notes and questions by Prof. Joseph Patet; "An Italian Reader," revised with rewritten vocabulary by A. Marinoni; "English for Italians," by Edith Waller, and "An Elementary Grammar of the Italian Language," by A. Marinoni.

On May 13 Little, Brown & Co. plan to publish Eliza Calvert Hall's new Kentucky story, "To Love and to Cherish"; a romance called "The Spirit of the Island," by Joseph Hornor Coates; "The Old Dance Master," a novel by William Romaine Paterson (Benjamin Swift), and a book for boys, "The Captain of the S. I. G.'s," by Etta Anthony Baker.

Prof. Philip S. Allen of the University of Chicago is bringing out through Holt an elementary German reader, which he calls "Dahelm."

The fifth edition of "Wer ist's" (1911), edited and published by H. A. Ludwig Degener of Leipzig, comes to us from G. E. Stechert & Co. of this city. It shows the usual increase in the number of names included, but the bulk of the volume is kept down by omitting the statistical tables which were a feature of the 1910 edition. To any one concerned with German affairs the book is indispensable.

We may call attention to the publication in the *Wiener Beiträge* of a volume on "Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Sein Leben und seine Werke," by Mathilde Kraupa.

George Meredith offered to the public far back in the dim fifties the first substantial fruits of his invention in the form of a brilliant and bewildering Arabian fantasy called "The Shaving of Shagpat." Meredithians have long held that this Oriental extravaganza is the novelist's salutatory profession of faith, and that it contains in germ "The Egoist" and the "Essay on Comedy," just as "Sartor Resartus" contains "The Nigger Question" and "Frederick the Great." The author himself was wont to discourage attempts to strip the allegory of its garb, but now that his ideas have been dancing out from the seven veils for more than half a century, the temptation to the expositor has proved irresistible. In a volume uniform with Moffat's "Primer to the Novels" James McKechnie presents "Meredith's Allegory, the Shaving of Shagpat" (Doran), an elaborate interpretation, which at any rate is an excellent moral homily. And it is only fair to add that he also presents in facsimile a letter from Meredith declaring, "You have done as much as could be done with the adventurous barber."

It was a gracious deed of the friends and former pupils of Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs to present to him on his recent seventieth birthday a testimonial volume of contributions to the theological science which he has done so much to promote ("Essays in Modern Theology and Related Subjects," Charles Scribner's Sons). The book contains twenty-three studies on biblical and theological themes, some of them technical essays on difficult problems, such as "The Meaning of Hebrew Bithron," by Prof. William R. Arnold; "Oi 'Avayron, I Thess. v:14," by Prof. James Everett Frame,

and "Notes on Two Passages in the Old Testament Apocrypha," by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson. Others are scholarly essays on subjects of more general interest, of which may be mentioned "The Decline of Prophecy," by President Francis Brown; "The Definition of the Jewish Canon and the Repudiation of Christian Scriptures," by Prof. George Foot Moore; "Calvin's Theory of the Church," by Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, and "The Greek and Hittite Gods," by the Rev. William Hayes Ward. Nineteen of the contributors are graduates of the Union Theological Seminary during the service of Dr. Briggs, an evidence of his influence in productive scholarship. Students of his recent volumes may easily forget his invaluable services a generation ago, when he was the pioneer of German critical scholarship in America. The Rev. Charles R. Gillett's bibliography of Dr. Briggs's productions, beginning with a translation of Dörner in 1868, and extending over twenty pages, includes a number of the most influential volumes in American religious life of the last twenty-five years.

The scheme of Prof. W. A. Neilson's "Chief Elizabethan Dramatists Excluding Shakespeare" (Houghton Mifflin) is admirably conceived and executed. Here in chronological succession one has the best and most representative of the English plays, thirty in number, from Lyly to Shirley (Shakespeare being properly excluded as a study apart), with obsolete words and obscure allusions explained briefly in footnotes, and with the necessary biographical and bibliographical information in appendices. The editing is careful and sufficient; the selection of plays seems to us thoroughly judicious. For those who wish to get a clear and general notion of the whole Elizabethan drama, the book will prove precisely suited; indeed it would not be easy to represent any other great movement in our literature in this adequate manner. We have only one fault to find—but that is serious. The inclusion of the whole work in one volume has necessitated the use of disastrously small type. Two volumes, and correspondingly larger type, might well have been given to a publication which ought to be of permanent value.

Dr. Paul Carus has found time to add to his already enormous list of publications a clear-cut and excellent little book on truth, entitled "Truth on Trial" (The Open Court Publishing Company). It consists of four essays, a poem, and an appendix, all of them reprinted from the *Monist*. The aim of the book is to give an exposition of the intellectualist view of the nature of truth, and to defend it against all pragmatic attacks. This view has seldom been so clearly defined as it is here by Dr. Carus: "Truth consists in a relation. There is a subjective statement and an objective condition of things. Truth means that the former properly describes or represents the latter. If I investigate, and find my expectations fulfilled, I call the statement true, and this correspondence, this congruence of thought and thing, is called truth." Dr. Carus's exposition of the pragmatic view of truth is not so satisfactory, and the pragmatists who read the book will insist that he has simply put up a man of straw. In fact, if we trusted to it alone for our conception of pragmatism,

we should conclude that logical consistency was nothing to the pragmatist, and formed no part of his notion of truth. Such a view, of course, would be quite mistaken; for in saying that the truth is that which works, the pragmatist means, among other things, that which works logically and consistently with the rest of our knowledge and experience. And yet to this criticism Dr. Carus might very well reply that, if this is the case, pragmatism has added nothing to our conception, and is with a vengeance only "a new name for some old ways of thinking." The book is a timely one, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Carus's clear presentation of the subject will lead some of the pragmatists to reconsider their philosophy, and to develop it along some more promising line than that of their rather hastily formulated doctrine of truth.

The life of Caesar has been a favorite subject of investigation since his own time, and his character has always appealed to students of affairs. It might perhaps appear that the works of Dodge, Froude, and Warde Fowler had furnished adequate treatment for present-day students, but "The Annals of Caesar, a Critical Biography," by Prof. E. G. Sihler (G. E. Stechert & Co.), is, as its name indicates, a study of a different kind. Professor Sihler gives a purely scientific investigation of the facts of Caesar's life, as set forth by the ancient authorities. He treats Caesar's life year by year, and tries to show how the successive steps in his career developed. In preserving a strictly judicial attitude of mind, he neither condones Caesar's crimes, nor exaggerates his achievements. In one particular he seems to have thrown new light upon Caesar's actions. Thus he shows that, in crossing the Rubicon, Caesar was not following the dictates of a well-considered policy, but was merely yielding to the pressure of conditions. If he had given up his army, he would have put himself at the mercy of his opponents, and in his demands upon the Senate he was fighting not so much for power as for his life. To give up at this time meant his own death. Professor Sihler is not one of those who are charmed by the clearness and purity of Caesar's style. He is inclined to regard Cicero's praise as merely the repayment of a compliment; but throughout the book there is evident desire to do justice, and justice alone, to the greatness of the subject. A long appendix contains a critical discussion of the sources, including a biting arraignment of Mommsen and Froude, with whose point of view the author has but scant sympathy. The English style leaves much to be desired, but this is lost sight of in the general excellence of the treatment.

The "Antigone" of Sophocles was recently performed in the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati. The metrical translation was prepared by Prof. J. E. Harry, primarily as an acting version (Robert Clarke Co.). Professor Harry recognizes the difficulty of the task. He claims to have rendered the trimeter portion into English pentameters within a period of thirty days, but says that thirty years would not suffice for the choral songs. To criticize a translation of this kind is an ungracious task, but there seems little to commend in it. Many of the pentameters are not exact in metre, and in many cases the rhythm halts in

most unpleasant fashion. Sometimes the printing is at fault, but it is hard to resist the conclusion that the thirty days were too few for proper attention to details. The translations of the choruses are often ingenious, but the variations in the metres are too harsh to be enjoyable. But the chief difficulty with the translation is its total lack of dignity. Shakespearean reminiscences serve only to accentuate this fault. Doubtless, it thus approaches to the requirements of an acting version, but it would be unfortunate for the spectators to carry away the impression of Sophocles that they must gain from such a rendering. The translation is preceded by certain selections from the "Oedipus Rex" which serve as an introduction, and the bridge between the "Oedipus" and the "Antigone" is formed by a sketch of the "Oedipus at Colonus" and Aeschylus's "Seven Against Thebes."

"The Mother of Parliaments" (Little, Brown), by Harry Graham, is to be commended for accomplishing what its author set out to do. This was to give an account of the history and working of the English Parliament, which should not be excessively technical and should contain illustrative material to amuse as well as instruct the general reader. In this purpose we think that Mr. Graham has been highly successful. He sets forth the historical facts compactly, and, so far as we have tested his statements, accurately, and draws freely upon the biographies of English statesmen and collections of Parliamentary anecdote with the effect of producing an agreeable blend. Twenty plates showing buildings and interiors and great Parliamentary figures add value to the book.

The thirty-third annual conference of the American Library Association will be held at Pasadena, Cal., May 18-24. The following are the principal papers and addresses to be presented: President's address, "What the Community Owes the Library," by J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library; address by Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of *Los Angeles Times*; "Exploitation of the Public Library," by A. E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library; "Modern Library Work with Children," illustrated address by H. E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library; "The Administrative Units in Library Extension," by M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of Wisconsin State Library Commission; "The County Library System in California," by Harriet G. Eddy, California State Library; "Basis of Support for City and State Library Work," by F. F. Hopper, librarian of Tacoma Public Library; "Materials and Methods in Book-binding," by Cedric Chivers, Brooklyn; address by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California; address by J. A. B. Scherer, president of Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena; "Effect of the Commission Plan of Government on Library Control," by Alice B. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission; "Municipal Civil-Service System as Affecting Library Administration," by J. T. Jennings, librarian of the Seattle Public Library; "The Government of the Public Library," by J. L. Gillis, director of the California State Library; Symposium on Branch Library Problems. The following affiliated associations will hold their annual

meetings at the same time and place: Association of Law Libraries, League of Library Commissions, Bibliographical Society of America, National Association of State Libraries, and Special Libraries Association. The American Library Association now has more than 2,000 active members, representing forty-nine States and Territories and fourteen foreign countries.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson died Tuesday night in his home in Cambridge. Something will be said in the *Nation* next week about Col. Higginson's career.

Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, formerly of Philadelphia, and well known under her pen initials, "H. W. S.," as a writer on religious topics, died on May 1 in Oxford, England, aged seventy-nine.

Science

A Textbook of Botany for Colleges and Universities. By John M. Coulter, Charles R. Barnes, and Henry C. Cowles. Volume I. Morphology and Physiology. New York: American Book Co. \$2.

Botany for High Schools. By George F. Atkinson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

In the obsolete Linnæan system of classification of plants, one class comprised all the so-called flowerless plants, such as algæ (seaweeds, etc.), fungi (mushrooms, rusts, etc.), musci (mosses), filices (ferns, etc.), while the flowering plants, the trees, shrubs, and herbs, were collected into about two dozen groups. In the two excellent books before us, which represent the new views now held by a great majority of our botanists, the ratio between the flowering and flowerless plants is completely reversed. In other words, the flowering plants are now relegated to a position which exhibits more or less clearly the fact that they constitute only one group out of a series of about a dozen or twenty groups of coordinate rank. Another phase of the reversal is almost as striking. Formerly one began his study with the flowering plants, whereas now it is a common practice to introduce the student first to the lowest or simplest forms.

This remarkable change of arrangement has naturally followed the increase of knowledge of relationships among plants. The endeavor nowadays is to present as far as possible the derivation and development of all plants, and to indicate the kinships. Much of this is a matter of conjecture, but is based upon safe probabilities, and is, on the whole, so reasonable that it has commanded almost universal assent. Our authors have done perfectly right in adopting the most recent views. But such a classification involves a distinct difficulty in teaching. In order to impress upon the student the important fact that the

flowering plants constitute only one class in above a dozen of nearly the same rank, it is absolutely necessary to dwell upon details of structure which can in some cases be demonstrated only by patient attention to microscopic technique. Now the evidence which lies at the foundation of such a classification must be largely taken on faith by the student. Very few teachers are qualified to lead their students practically through the intricate windings of the paths in modern microscopy, although the plainer steps can be shown with clearness. The selection, therefore, of what can be honestly learned at first hand, and the presentation of advice in regard to this line of study, require the soundest judgment and discretion. A careful examination of these two books must convince an unprejudiced person that the authors have shown distinct pedagogical ability in this very difficult part of their task.

But one is inclined to ask, What becomes of the old-fashioned botany which gave one a fair degree of familiarity in regard to the plants around us, such as our trees and flowering treasures in the fields? Much of that has been necessarily sacrificed in the attempt to give a clear idea of relationships, although a good deal has been saved from the wreck. For instance, in Professor Atkinson's book attention has been called to the useful plants, and to the relations of plants to their surroundings, while the general introduction to the subject of floral structure has been well worked out. We note with pleasure that in the larger work, prepared by associated professors in the University of Chicago, the attractive features of flowering plants have not been lost sight of. The chapters on Physiology, the field occupied by the lamented Professor Barnes, are admirable in form. The slight differences of opinion which may be held in relation to certain minor matters here presented, are not likely to confuse any serious student. These two treatises are a distinct and welcome addition to the long list of good, sound American textbooks on modern botany.

A "Bibliography of Aeronautics" has been compiled by Paul Brockett, assistant librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and published under the Hodgkins Fund. It forms a solid volume of more than nine hundred pages.

Rand McNally & Co. have issued an excellent wall map of New York State, 57 by 45 inches, for school use. Some examination leads us to believe that the selection of towns and historic sites included has been judiciously made. Commercial routes, railways, and canals are also given. New York city and Long Island are printed in position, and there are small relief and physical maps. The printing is clear.

Dr. Joseph Charles Terby, who died recently in his native town, Louvain, aged sixty-five, was the author of "Aréographie,

ou étude comparative des observations faites sur l'aspect physique de la planète Mars depuis Fontana (1636) jusqu'à nos jours (1873)." The book was published in 1875.

The death is reported from London of Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones, who, for almost three-quarters of a century, has been a well-known student of geology. He was born in 1819.

Drama

Louise Mallinckrodt Kueffner aims in her thesis ("The Development of the Historic Drama," University of Chicago Press) to prove the existence of a legitimate type of drama which deals with an historic movement and in which large and opposing, and equally justified forces clash and produce, in accordance with historic necessity, events of wide social concern. This corporate drama, more epic in structure than the individualist, logically-motivated Aristotelian tragedy, has, it is argued, struggled for existence since its birth in the English Chronicle History, and in modern Germany, under the influence of the genetic conception of history, has established itself in several definable types: individualistic character-drama, symbolic process-drama, and corporate movement-drama. In the present study we do not get beyond definitions and a summary of German criticism bearing on the subject; we are promised, however, a book for the general student which shall treat the development of the historic drama in its practice. It will be interesting to see the definitions put to this proof; meanwhile, a suspicion of their "closet" character is not allayed by the remark (p. 83) that "the thought of adaptation to the demands or tastes of our present stage and to our ordinary audiences ought not to be too much considered in the writing of an historic drama conceived in this form."

An interesting feature of the special theatrical coronation performance in London will be the reappearance of E. S. Willard, who has been persuaded to assume the part of Brutus in the Forum scene of "Julius Caesar."

Charles Frohman has procured the English and American rights in a new play by Messrs. de Caillavet and de Flers, authors of "Inconstant George." The piece is not yet finished, but arrangements are completed for its production at the Théâtre Français in October. It is described as a woman's play, with a powerful love story, designed to show the evils of procrastination. Mr. Frohman has also procured the rights of "La Gamine," by Paul Veber and H. de Gorsse. This will be put into English by Michael Morton.

Sir Herbert Tree has accepted a new play, called "Prophet Percival," by Melchior Lengyel, author of "Typhoon." The piece is described as modern, with a dash of mysticism. A cynical man of the world, to save a woman's reputation, turns his back upon London and its fascinations, and takes ship for a distant island in the Pacific. There he finds himself among a savage tribe, who hail him as prophet and seer. In course of time he, too, is persuaded that he possesses all the qualities attributed to him by his followers. An un-

expected catastrophe serves to disillusion him. As originally conceived, the piece ends tragically, but in this respect it probably will be modified.

"The Winter's Tale" has had a three months' run at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. This result is attributed largely to the striking performance of Hermione by Nora Lancaster.

During the first week of the Shakespearean festival at Stratford-on-Avon, five of Shakespeare's plays were revived at the Memorial Theatre—"Much Ado About Nothing," "The Merry Wives," "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," and "Richard II." Of these, apart from the outside interest of Miss Violet Vanbrugh's Beatrice, in "Much Ado," says a well-known critic, "Mr. Benson's poetic rendering of the part of Richard is one of the most forcible things that he does, and the finished performance of "Twelfth Night" was a real delight."

As a new method of self-advertisement, Bernard Shaw affected to maintain a mystery concerning the authorship of his latest dramatic production, "Fanny's First Play," which was produced the other day in the Little Theatre, London. Of course, everybody knew all about it. The nature of the piece would have enlightened them very quickly, if they had not. It may be described briefly as witty nonsense. The hero and heroine, reared in that atmosphere of precise respectability which seems to Mr. Shaw so abominable, suddenly break out into all kinds of excesses, are sent to jail, and, thereafter, rejoice in their new emancipation, which they celebrate by astonishing marriages. The moral of it all appears to be that of that ancient bit of cynicism, "The nearer the church, the further from Heaven." Incidentally, Mr. Shaw introduces a number of London dramatic critics, under very transparent disguises, and ridicules them after his own amusing and utterly irresponsible fashion.

There is an influential movement in England to put the Shakespeare Head Press—established at Stratford-upon-Avon in 1904 by A. H. Bullen, with the object of issuing a complete edition of Shakespeare's works—upon a permanent basis by public subscription. A memorial, to which many eminent literary names are attached, says:

There is a great mass of material that is inaccessible, or all but inaccessible, to students; and, if our suggestion is followed, the Shakespeare Head Press would be enabled to print MSS.—and reprint rare books—that under the ordinary conditions of publishing must remain inedited. Such a press, with a clear understanding of the wants and needs of scholars, and freed from the bondage of commercialism, could do much to advance the cause of learning and letters.

Most of the leading London critics grow rapturous over "Kismet," Edward Knoblauch's Arabian Night play, which has just been produced in the Garrick Theatre, London, by Oscar Asche. They dilate upon the interest of the Oriental story and the excellence of the acting, but most upon the splendor of the setting and the novelty and ingenuity of the manner in which the tale is told. For one thing, the performance is continuous, as in the intervals between acts the different actors are seen, in a street scene, passing, as it were, to their next adventure, while in two stage boxes singers

and a story-teller maintain the thread of the plot. One critic writes:

I must attempt to describe some of the scenes; for, capital as is the story, charmingly as it is written, and splendidly as it is acted—it is the spectacular side of this astonishing production which hits one hardest. Such crowds, such animation, such ceaseless variety, such perfection of "composition" in the building up of the picture, such vivid coloring, such artistic completeness, and such a wealth of imaginative detail have never been seen. Any one or two of these qualities may have been equalled elsewhere, but never surpassed; but altogether they constitute a record.

The first annual Shakespeare lecture of the British Academy will be given July 5 by Dr. Jusserand. He has chosen for his title, "What to Expect of Shakespeare."

Music

AMERICAN OPERAS.

When Mr. Gatti-Casazza announced that the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, desirous of fostering native genius, offered a prize of \$10,000 for an opera by an American composer, there were not many among those most familiar with the musical situation in this country who believed that a work worthy of production at the leading opera house of the world would result from the competition. Opera composers are scarce on this side of the Atlantic. In Germany, Italy, or France such an offer would have resulted in the submission of hundreds of manuscripts. The judges appointed by the Metropolitan directors—Alfred Hertz, Walter Damrosch, Charles Martin Loeffler, and George W. Chadwick—had twenty-four scores to examine, and they have unanimously bestowed the prize on an opera entitled "Mona," by Horatio W. Parker, professor of music at Yale University.

While Professor Parker has for years been ranked among the leading American composers—one of the few whose works are also performed abroad—the award of the prize to him comes nevertheless as a considerable surprise, for it has not heretofore been known that he had any operative aspirations. Among his works, including more than sixty opus numbers, there is not one which is intended for performance in the theatre. The first of them is dated 1882. Is it likely that a composer who has for three decades written only for the concert hall, the parlor, and the church will succeed in the opera house? No one can tell in advance. Schumann wrote only for the piano during the first ten years of his creative activity; then he took up songs and symphonies and gave the world some of the best it had ever heard. The work which made Professor Parker famous, in England as well as in America, the oratorio "Hör' Novissima," contains some dramatic pages, and one can see more or less dramatic intentions in the very titles of such of his cantatas as "King Trojan," "The

Ballad of the Normans," and "Harold Harfargar." Whether he has been able to develop these dramatic germs the performance of the prize opera will show next season. In the meantime, it is encouraging to hear that the great Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz, than whom no one could be better qualified to express an opinion, after hearing the orchestral score only through his eyes, has declared that the score is "dignified and musicianly, and the orchestration masterly."

It is interesting also to find that the same authority thinks the libretto is "excellent and most poetic." The critics, it is safe to predict, will rend it to shreds. It is an old habit of theirs. The most poetic opera book ever written, Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde," was pronounced "in every respect an absurdity," "the most unfortunate choice of a text-book ever made by a really prominent composer," and Mr. Redding was treated to similar compliments for the interesting libretto he wrote for the last American opera produced here, Victor Herbert's "Natoma." Professor Parker's librettist, Brian Hooker, was formerly a member of the Yale faculty. The scene of his story is placed in Britain during the Roman invasion. In this there is nothing revolutionary; what is suggested, in fact, is that one-time favorite of the public, Bellini's "Norma." What is novel, however—in fact, almost startling—is that Mr. Hooker did not think that an American opera must necessarily be a setting of an American plot, with red Indians and that sort of thing, as in Herbert's "Natoma" and Converse's "The Sacrifice," recently produced by the Boston Opera Company. Red Indians are well enough; they supply a picturesque element and provide opportunities for interesting experiments in musical ethnology; but the fact that Professor Parker had to deal with Druids instead, and with Roman captives and British maidens, need not have prevented him from writing a genuine American opera. The most German of all operas, "Tristan and Isolde," has an Irish subject, and Gounod's choice of Goethe's "Faust" and Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" did not prevent his best two operas from being as French as French can be.

"Mona" is not the only American opera to be produced next season at the Metropolitan. Arthur Nevin's "Twilight," postponed from this winter because it needed revision, will also be done, and undoubtedly Mr. Dippel and his Philadelphia-Chicago company will also let us hear again Mr. Herbert's successful "Natoma." The tide has turned; the American composer is encouraged. No longer will he be able to say it is not worth while to write grand operas because nobody wants them. Really good operas are wanted very much by everybody, most of all by operative man-

agers, who are at their wits' ends to procure good novelties. Perhaps the opera Mr. Cadman is at work on will appeal to the Metropolitan's manager and conductors. It has Indians in it, with Indian music; and Mr. Cadman's songs, which have become very popular, indicate that he has the melodic gift, which is, after all, the most important asset for an opera composer.

Now that American opera may be said to be fairly launched, it may be well to utter a word of timely warning. Victor Herbert, Frederick Converse, and Arthur Nevin (whose "Poïa" had the honor of being hissed as well as applauded in Berlin) are the three Americans most prominent at present in this field. Fortunately none of them has shown a disposition to underrate the value of melody. There is some danger that others entering this now promising field may be misled by the sensation created by operas which deliberately taboo melody; but statistics show that the vogue of such works as "Salome," "Elektra," and "Pelléas et Mélisande" is already strongly on the wane. Dissonances and orchestral colors will never be accepted as a substitute for melody. The best models for American opera composers of the present and future are Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" and Bizet's "Carmen." In them there is everything that is musically interesting, including an abundance of melody.

Longmans, Green & Co. announce "The Philosophy of Music," a comparative investigation into the principles of musical aesthetics, by Halbert Hains Britain.

"Master Musicians," by J. Cuthbert Hadden (A. C. McClurg & Co.) is a collection of short sketches of prominent composers, from Handel and Bach, to Grieg and Tchaikovsky, in compiling which the author had in view the amateur rather than the professional, and the young reader rather than the adult. He has succeeded in conveying in a chatty way a good deal of information about the lives and works of more than two dozen famous musicians, though it is a mystery why such minor men as Pleyel, Dussek, Cramer, Moscheles should have been admitted and Liszt left out—in the year of his centenary, too, when all concert-givers are preparing to honor him.

Under the name of the National Society for the Promotion of Grand Opera in English, what was originally known as "The Society for the Promotion of Opera in English and the Encouragement of American Music" has now been organized. The society will not attempt to produce opera, and will devote itself to the propagation of the idea indicated in its title. The management of the society is vested in a president, not yet selected, and a board of management, including twelve members, elected annually. Among those members are: David Bispham, Walter Damrosch, Reginald De Koven, Arthur Farwell, Charles Henry Meltzer, Albert Mildenberg, Lillian Nordica, and Rudolph Schirmer; Anna E. Ziegler, secretary; Walter L. Bogert, treasurer.

At the recent International Congress of Musicians in Rome, one of the speakers, Maestro Fedeli, commented on the wretched condition of musical Italy ever since 1860. At that time, he said, the only kind of music cultivated in Italy was the opera; symphony and chamber concerts were neglected, and choral music non-existent. To-day, he declared, there was a slight improvement in the situation, but to achieve real progress the Government would have to reorganize the conservatories. The musicians assembled passed a resolution that choral singing should be introduced into the public schools, where it has hitherto been entirely neglected.

The eminent Austrian critic, Richard Batka, thus sums up his impressions of the first performance in Vienna of Richard Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier":

The new opera was not so joyously received as had been expected. The first and most important act left the audience cold, the second was saved from the same fate by the waltz finale, and in the end even the much-lauded trio and duo failed to make the desired effect.

The neglected German composer, Hans Pfitzner, is at last to have his opportunity. At the instigation of the Oberbürgermeister of Strassburg, there will be in that city next spring a Pfitzner week, during which, among other things, there will be performances of his operas, "Der arme Heinrich," and "Die Rose vom Liebesgarten."

During her recent tour in the United States Madame Liza Lehmann was so much impressed by the life and characteristics of the North American Indians that since her return she has written a short song-cycle, entitled "Prairie Pictures." In a little prefatory note it is stated that "the songs do not purport to be authentic melodies (although a few native fragments have been introduced), but were written as a result of travels through those parts of America where the remains of a poetic, if primitive, race still linger."

One of the most entertaining books in the whole range of musical literature is "The Mendelssohn Family," written by a nephew of the great composer, Sebastian Hensel, and made up largely of letters and journals addressed by various members of that family to one another from various countries between the years 1729 and 1847. Many of Felix Mendelssohn's letters were printed for the first time in this collection, and his two clever sisters also figure largely in these pages. The general tone of nearly all the letters is as cheerful as Mendelssohn's music. As the editor remarks, that composer, "whenever he was unable to express approval, preferred to be silent rather than blame. But how unreserved he was in his admiration!" This attitude, to judge by these letters, was a family trait. Those of Felix are naturally of most interest to the music-lover; yet the others maintain so high a level that, after a while, one hardly cares who the writer happens to be, but reads on interestedly about the burning of the Berlin Opera House, the Alps in winter, pickpockets in London, baggage competitions, bathing at Sorrento, coronation anthems, the counterpoint of married life, chorus singing, and a thousand other miscellaneous topics that are apt to be touched on in private letters. Some of the letters

are not by relatives of the composer, but friends; among them the Hanoverian diplomat Klingemann, who remarks in one of his epistles from London: "In one respect we Germans are especially favored here—we are all supposed to be born with a flute or a piano attached to us, every German is a person full of music. It is quite touching to see how fond these good people are of music, and what a stomach they have for listening! Like ostriches, they swallow pebbles or sweetmeats as it happens. And everything is so long here! I believe Beethoven must have been an Englishman." Of this entertaining book the Harpers have just brought out a new edition based on the revised second English edition, the only new feature being that the two volumes are in one cover.

Art

THE INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, April 25.

It is only thirteen years since the members of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers held their first exhibition and made it at once the most important in London. Whistler was the president, and almost every distinguished artist not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent and in America, was represented. The success of the exhibition, at least artistically, seemed to promise a "secession" as brilliant and stimulating as were those of Paris and Berlin and Munich. And to-day? There really is not much to choose between the International show that has recently opened in the Grafton Gallery and any other in London, except perhaps that the tradition of intelligent hanging has not been quite outgrown, has, indeed, survived triumphantly in the Black and White Room. Nothing could be more disappointing. The work so well begun not much more than a decade ago, has apparently to be begun all over again, and it looks as if British art, like the British criticism of it, would rapidly and contentedly sink back into the old Victorian depths.

One cause of the change at the International is the weakening of the broad, international idea which gave it its name and was the reason for its existence. The truth is the British artist, left to himself, has no use for any art save his own. He has not the courage to face competition with men he knows are his masters, though he bases his objection to competing on his fear that British art, exposed to foreign influence, risks the loss of character, of individuality. He does not believe in protection for anybody and anything but himself and his work, and only recently a new society has been formed to see that he gets it. Enthusiasts are pointing to the success of the British Pavilion in Rome as a proof of the individuality

that calls for such zealous safeguarding, forgetting how much of this success depends on the retrospective collection—on the work of the men, long dead, who gave to British art whatever greatness it may claim. I must add, however, that for the British success in having their Pavilion ready in time, we Americans may well envy them. It is rumored that some members are striving to add Royal to their name, though I find it hard to believe that they are so blind as not to see that a Society cannot easily be Royal and International at the same time. But their most practical effort during the last few years to get rid of the foreigner has been to reserve for themselves the best places on the walls and so carry off the honors.

The result of their policy is that they now have their wish. Foreign exhibitors have been gradually diminishing in numbers until this year they have stayed away almost altogether. There are no Germans, no Italians, no Spaniards—and once Spaniards were the most conspicuous and distinguished exhibitors of all—no Belgians, no Scandinavians, no Dutchmen, except Storm Van 's Gravesande in a few not too notable still-lives, and Bruckman, who makes his home in London. Nor are there any Americans except three or four who happen to be at work here at the moment, or, in one case, on the Continent. True, there is a French group, but it is far from remarkable. Another of the absurd contradictions under the present policy is that the Society, which gives sculptors prominence in its title, and has elected Rodin for its president, is without a sculpture gallery. As a consequence, Rodin, whom assuredly they should most honor, can send but small works: a bronze mask, *Le Visage Emerveillé*, and a marble, *L'Eternelle Idole*, a beautiful group but too well-known to be described again. Two early Monets (1871 and 1872), an impression of the Thames at Westminster, and a windmill in Holland, hardly do him justice, for they are without the dignity of design, the well-chosen lines, and well-balanced spaces, that make much of his early work more interesting than his later series of haystacks and cathedrals. Blanche and Cottet, who used to contribute their most important canvases, have now, apparently, selected their least important. Blanche has a large full-length of a Lady in White that dates back to the eighties, and, by its title, reveals its inspiration; but the title cannot save it from commonplace nor can the graceless fashion of the period explain this commonplace away: the ugliest fashion in the master's portrait defies the passing of time. Cottet has a study of an old Bretonne and her son, in which the rendering of old age in the woman's face, especially in the weak, watery, red-rimmed eyes, is wonderfully

well observed and uncompromisingly true, but it is not more than a study. Vuillard, Bonnard, and Maurice Denis, the fine interpreters of Post-Impressionism at the International for several years before the British critic suddenly discovered Post-Impressionism and saw in it the one way of salvation, are but meagrely represented. It is a pity, especially where Denis is concerned, for his *Chambre Violette*, a realistic rendering of a prosaic bedroom, helps to remind one that his methods are better adapted to less real themes treated conventionally in decorative panels, several of which have, in previous years, been shown at the International. The one concession to the foreigners is the centre reserved for Charles Guérin's *Jardin Publique*, a characteristic arrangement of dense foliage, terraces, and crinolines, which I seem to remember having seen in Paris and written of at the time. Such examples as there are of Aman-Jean, Anquetin, and Forain call for no special mention.

For the poor showing of the foreigners, there might be some excuse if the artist at home made an unusually good one. But he does not. On the contrary, he has seldom done less to justify the supremacy he usurps, or, rather, he has done so little that the London critics, who usually go on praising what they have once learned to praise, are busy deploring the falling-off in the quality and interest of the show. It looks as if the painters, above all, had been reserving themselves for the Academy. As long as the Society had its headquarters at the New Gallery, the exhibition was held in the winter when not one other of note was given in London, except the Old Masters at Burlington House, or abroad either, for that matter, and the artist could reserve himself for it. Now, at the Grafton, the exhibition is held in the spring, at virtually the same moment as the Royal Academy in London, the Salons in Paris, the show in Munich, the large international displays in other towns—this year in Rome and Barcelona—when the successful artist has more calls upon him than he can well meet. Moreover, several members of the International have recently been elected Associates of the Academy, and no doubt feel the necessity of acknowledging the compliment by making their very best possible appearance on its walls. Whistler insisted that no member of the Society should belong to the Academy, and he was right: if no man can serve two masters, neither can any artist be loyal to two societies of the same kind. Whistler's wish has been disregarded since his death. Strang, the vice-president, is an Associate of the Academy; so also are Lavery, C. H. Shannon, Orpen and Cameron, all members of the Council. As a consequence, the International has become, like almost every other large

society of artists in London, but an annex to the Academy, and it is only natural that the Academy, with the social *réclame* it ensures and the pensions it promises, should be the more loyally supported. Certainly, this year at the International, there is as little to detain one among the British as among the foreign painters. Strang, who still fails to find himself, hesitates between the Old Masters and the Post-Impressionists. In a large allegorical Spring, he arranges a group of nudes, a youth supposed to be hurling through space but really in danger of tumbling heavily on his head, and a bit of crimson drapery, as a tribute of his appreciation of the Venetians; in *The Elders in the Garden*, who look as if they were posing for a photographer rather than troubling themselves about Susannah, he seems more inclined to borrow the deliberate primitiveness of the modern Frenchmen; while the absence of atmosphere in both gives them that effect of having been stencilled not uncommon in his paintings. Lavery, in his life-size, full-length *Anna Pavlova*, is singularly unfortunate. His model is a woman of rare charm, a dancer of rare grace, and on his canvas she might be a puppet pirouetting on wires. Shannon sends nothing, nor does Sauter. Nicholson, painting what is probably a presentation portrait of the Clerk of the Merchant-Tailors' Company, vies with the Academicians in dulness, neglecting for the time even to place the figure on the canvas with that feeling for its decorative value which, as a rule, is the one great merit of his work. Orpen, in his *Knackers' Yard*, Dublin, his sole contribution—a court with a few unconvincing figures and an archway in the background—is no longer Orpen but an unexpected re-echo of James Pryde, who, as if conscious of the liberty taken or the flattery proffered, effaces himself in an artificial architectural device with equally artificial figures, explained as *The Vestibule: Costume Ball*. But without going further through the Catalogue, I may sum up by saying that the principal British exhibitors appear to be passing through a stage—only a stage it is to be hoped—when they have nothing in particular to express for themselves in paint and are satisfied to express it with easy mediocrity. I do not know whether I should include James Morrice, the Canadian, among the British, or the French, with whom he has more closely identified himself, but in any case, he does not help, as he often has helped, to redeem the general apathy. For what interest there is, one turns to the younger men, to Glyn W. Philpot, for instance. His sombre portraits are immensely able and full of a vigor that is refreshing in their present surroundings.

There is a distinct improvement when it comes to the prints and drawings,

though here, too, the high level of previous exhibitions is barely maintained. The work on the walls is not always as distinguished as the names in the catalogue. Degas, for one, has been seen to greater advantage. Forain, in his plates with Scriptural themes, is not the same eloquent satirist as in his drawings of people and subjects he knows. Louis Legrand is in danger of repeating himself too often in the lines and types of which he is master. If, on the one hand, the collection is not overlaid with the once popular imitations of the old masters' notes and memoranda, on the other there is small revelation of hitherto unsuspected talent. The one surprise is a water-color by Mrs. Willoughby, whose name is new to me. She has, more entirely than anybody since Beardsley, invented a scheme of her own, and the skill, the ingenuity, and the originality with which she has used her evident knowledge of old Greek vases in a little *Judgment of Paris*, make one look forward with interest to seeing more of her work.

There are a few bronzes and small marbles and plaster casts by Bourdelle and Troubetzkoy and Wells among others, but, with no gallery for it, sculpture cannot but take the secondary place it is so far from deserving. N. N.

F. Frankfort Moore, the author of "*The Jessamy Bride*," has recently published an entertaining narrative of personal experiences in collecting objects of many kinds, primarily for the purpose of furnishing his own home ("*The Common-sense Collector*," Doran). In the opening chapter, which he calls *How to Begin*, the spirit of the collector is rampant, and no person who has ever felt the call can fail to assent to many of the sentiments there expressed. That the time still exists when choice objects may be purchased for moderate prices the author firmly believes; he bids all who long to fill their homes with venerable and beautiful things to go out with courage and faith, if with a lean purse, for they shall be rewarded. He regards specializing as expensive, and advises the beginner to be catholic in his taste. The second chapter deals with *Common Sense Caution*, and discusses the ethics of collectors in their search for whatever they particularly desire at the moment. Four chapters are devoted to oak tables, chests, settees, chairs, and interior woodwork. One chapter is devoted to Queen Anne and Georgian English furniture, and the last two chapters treat of eighteenth-century furnishings, largely French. The book is not scientific in any particular, but entertaining and readable. It is illustrated entirely from the author's collection, and shows many views of the house in which he lives and which, according to the narrative, he has furnished by pursuing the methods described. To the casual observer or experienced collector, however, these illustrations scarcely suggest a lean purse.

The *Bulletin* of the Brooklyn Institute presents in its issue of April 29 Prof. William H. Goodyear's article, "*Temperamental Architecture in the Cathedral Church of St.*

John the Divine." After study of Professor Goodyear's monographs on concealed curves and asymmetries in classical and mediæval buildings, the architects of the New York Cathedral, Messrs. Heins and La Farge, decided to introduce such irregularities into that building. Accordingly, it shows a rising floor, convergence of the piers, slight differences in the radius of the pier arches, in the height of the capitals, etc. These divergencies from geometrical accuracy have justified themselves in the effect of the building. It is noteworthy that while many have admired its lines and proportions, nobody has detected intentional asymmetries amounting in some cases to several feet. This seems a genuine experimental test of the theory of architectural refinements which Professor Goodyear inferred from historical examples. Very interesting are photographs of the nave and clerestory galleries of the Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, which show that its plan is a return curve, an attenuation of the S or Hogarthian line of beauty.

Halsey Cooley Ives, director of the City Art Museum in St. Louis, died last Saturday in London, England. He was born in 1846; he represented the United States government in Europe on several occasions as commissioner; was chief of the art department at the Chicago Exposition, 1893, and had the same position at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. He received decorations in the following countries: Norway, Sweden, Bulgaria, China, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, and France. At the Portland Exposition he received a silver medal for his landscape, Waste Lands.

John Henry Vanderpoel, a painter, and until recently instructor in the Art Institute of Chicago, died last week at St. Louis. He was born in Holland in 1857, and was the author of one book, "The Human Figure."

The death is reported of Augustin Mongin, the French etcher, who, in 1901, was awarded the Médaille d'Honneur. He was born in Paris in 1843, and was once president of the Société des Aquafortistes.

Finance

INTERESTING MOVEMENTS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

It is traditionally in the spring-time that financial markets, in this country and abroad, are apt to display more clearly the tendencies of the hour, whether for good or for ill, and to move suddenly in new directions. This is especially true of periods like the present, when, so to speak, a chapter has been closed by the world-wide financial and industrial liquidation of 1910 and every one is aware that, whatever may be the nature of the ensuing chapter, it cannot be the same as the one before.

Both at home and abroad, two highly interesting financial movements have introduced the season. At home, it has been the sudden outburst of strength and activity on the market for investment bonds. Last week, that market not only became the paramount influence

of the day on financial sentiment, but it clearly dominated other financial markets. Instead of following at a respectful distance an enthusiastic rise in stocks (as it did in 1901), or being relegated to neglect through diversion of interest to share speculation (as was the case in 1906), the bond market last week inspired vitality, through force of its own example, into a motionless and stagnant stock market.

The contrast between those two wings of the investment market is not new in this year's history; the end-of-April summaries showed that, while the Stock Exchange's transactions in shares, for the first four months of 1911, were barely one-half the corresponding period in 1910 or 1909, and less than in any other year since 1897, its total bond transactions up to April 30 exceeded all previous years except 1909, 1905, 1902, 1901, and 1899. But the striking demonstration was left for the present month, in which last Thursday's business was the largest of any day but one this year—that one day being the climax of the "January reinvestment"—and in which a dozen active investment bonds touched prices which marked a rise of 3 to 7 points above the year's low level.

All the circumstances of the hour considered, the incident was the best thing that could possibly have happened for the situation. It provides an example of financial confidence, in the quarter of the market where lack of such confidence has long been assigned as the most disquieting symptom of the day. It opens the door for raising necessary funds by domestic corporations from domestic supplies of capital—the denial of access to which, a year ago, brought to a crisis the disorder in the country's economic structure.

Finally, and of hardly less importance, this recovery in the market for high-grade investment issues, such as the savings banks hold in enormous quantity, points the way out of a serious dilemma which has lately embarrassed all such institutions. Illogical as was the fact that investment institutions of the sort were confronted, at a time when investment bonds were unusually cheap, with falling surpluses and with necessity for lower dividends, it was a manifest consequence of the long declining prices of sound investment bonds. Balance-sheets of the trust companies and the savings banks wear a somewhat different aspect, after a rise in values such as has occurred on the bond market of the week.

While this has been happening at home, something still different has been in evidence on the foreign stock exchanges. Following the violent rise in the long-neglected English railway shares at London, and occurring along with great inactivity in Continental markets as a whole, there have been repeated outbursts of speculation for the

rise in special groups of stocks—at Paris, at Vienna, and even at St. Petersburg. Now it must be remembered that sometimes the careful watcher can obtain a clearer idea of an economic situation by looking away from his home environment, and sweeping with his spy-glass the financial world at large. It is not so very long ago that people in Wall Street were discussing the panic of 1907 as the exclusive property of the United States.

If our people, as they studied our stagnant markets of the season past and our decreasing trade, have once more been assuming that America was the sole exemplar of an economic situation, it is high time that they should look abroad. For in some measure at least, this stirring of the spirit of speculation for the rise, in numerous foreign markets, is a symptom of a changing situation. In character and direction, such movements may be favorable or not; but the noteworthy fact is their present wide distribution and their occurrence wholly without direct relation to one another. It might not at first glance seem that "booms" in English railways or Russian industrials or Austrian iron companies had immediate reference to our market. But when one is watching general tendencies, he has to consider the facts that the world's financial markets are nowadays subject to common economic impulses, and that the stock exchanges of all the world moved simultaneously down in 1907, up in 1909, and down again in 1910.

Even, therefore, if it is true that these scattered demonstrations of speculative activity have no immediate bearing on our Stock Exchange, it is important at any rate to explain them. One favorite explanation with which some European critics are at present amusing themselves, is the familiar theory of 1906, that, in view of the high cost of living, every-day citizens have decided to make good the deficit in their private accounts by Stock Exchange speculation. There is something just a bit comic in this theory. It assumes, first, that such people never cared about increasing their income when provisions and rents were low, and, next, that Stock Exchange operations are a sure source of profit to the simple-minded outsider.

Whether these assumptions wholly conform with practical experience, is rather an open question. People old enough to have read and remembered "Pickwick" will recall Mr. Bob Sawyer's regretful explanation to his insistent landlady: "I am very sorry, Mrs. Raddle, but the fact is that I have been disappointed in the City to-day." Impecunious gentlemen who should resort to the Stock Exchange to pay their grocers' bills, would be somewhat more likely to emerge from "the City" in Mr. Bob Sawyer's frame of mind than as the pillars of a sustained bull market.

But theories of this peculiar sort are entirely superfluous. In so far as speculative demonstrations of the sort reflect any real conditions of the day, they have to do with the facts that a year or so in which "bull markets" have been non-existent leaves the community in a distinctly improved condition of resources, but at the same time leaves a good part of it with an appetite stimulated by abstinence. This is the human and social side of such signs of reviving speculation. The economic side of it must be considered in its relation to the question what happens to the world at large, if thorough and necessary liquidation has readjusted market values, if capital has accumulated as a consequence, and if trade and industry are on the road to recovery.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Ammerman, M.D. *The White Rose of the Miami*. Broadway Publishing Company. \$1.
- Baring, M. *Collected Poems*. Lane. \$1.50 net.
- Belgian Poetry. Selected and translated by Jethro Bithehl. Walter Scott Pub. Co.
- Bible. Facsimile in reduced size of Authorized Version, 1611, with introduction by A. W. Pollard. Frowde.
- Binns, H. B. *The Great Companions; The Wanderer and Other Poems*. Huebsch.
- Birch, U. *Secret Societies and the French Revolution, Together With Some Kindred Studies*. Lane. \$1.50 net.
- Blanchard, C. E. *The Nut Cracker, and Other Human Ape Fables*. Broadway Publishing Company. \$1.
- Boone and Crockett Club. *Brief history, with officers, etc., for year 1910*. Forest & Stream Publishing Company.
- Bosher, K. L. *Miss Gribble Gault: A Story*. Harper. \$1.20 net.
- Bowen, M. *I Will Maintain*. Dutton. \$1.50 net.
- Coates, G. *Tariff Reform, Employment, and Imperial Unity*. Longmans.
- Collier, P. *The West in the East, from an American Point of View*. Scribner. \$1.50 net.
- Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Vol. XII, *Transactions 1908-1909*. Boston: The Society.
- Comte, A. *Early Essays on Social Philosophy*. Translated from the French by H. D. Hutton. New edition, with notes by F. Harrison. Dutton. 50 cents.
- Coolidge, E. L. *First Aid in Nursery Ailments*. Sturgis & Walton. 50 cents net.
- Cooper, F. T. *The Craftsmanship of Writing*. Dodd, Mead. \$1.20 net.
- Davis, R. H. *The Consul*. Scribner.
- Dickson, H. *Old Reliable*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.
- Douglas, G. *Scottish Poetry*. Macmillan. \$1.50 net.
- Dunning, J. W. *The Eternal Riddle*. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1.20 net.
- Elliott-Drake, Lady. *The Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake*. Two volumes. London: Smith, Elder.
- Elliot, A. D. *The Life of George Joachim Goschen, 1831-1907*. Two volumes. Longmans.
- Fremantle, W. H. *Natural Christianity*. Harper.
- Putrelle, J. *The High Hand*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. \$1.25 net.
- Great English Novelists. With introductory essays and notes by W. J. and C. W. Dawson. 2 vols. Harper. \$1 net, each.
- Groszmann, M. P. E. *The Career of the Child*. Boston: Badger. \$2.50 net.
- Hall, G. S. *Educational Problems*. 2 vols. Appleton. \$7.50 net.
- Hamilton, C. *The Infinite Capacity*. Desmond Fitzgerald.
- Hannab, I. C. *Eastern Asia: A History*. Stokes.
- Harris, V. M. *Ancient, Curious, and Famous Wills*. Boston: Little, Brown. \$4 net.
- Hawkes, H. E., Luby, W. A., and Touton, F. C. *Second Course in Algebra*. Boston: Ginn. 75 cents.
- Hewlett, M. *The Agonists: a Trilogy of God and Man*. Scribner. \$1.50 net.
- Hibbard, L. A. *Three Middle English Romances Retold—King Horn, Havelock, Beves of Hampton*. London: Nutt.
- Hodgkinson, E. H. *The Tyranny of Speed or the Motor Peril and Its Remedy*. Lane. \$1.25 net.
- Holmes, T. S. *The Christian Church in Gaul During the First Six Centuries of the Christian Era*. (Birbeck Lectures, 1907 and 1908.) Macmillan. \$4 net.
- Hosie, J. P. *The Elementary Course in English*. University of Chicago Press. 82 cents.
- Ingram, E. M. *Stanton Wins*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. \$1 net.
- Jepson, W. L. *A Flora of Western Middle California*. Second edition. San Francisco: Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch. \$2.50.
- Johnston, M. *The Long Roll*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.40 net.
- Jones, E. S. *The Sylvan Cabin: A Centenary Ode on the Birth of Lincoln, and Other Verse*. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1 net.
- Kaempfert, W. *The New Art of Flying*. Dodd, Mead. \$1.50 net.
- Kerby, J. O. *An American Consul in Amazonia*. William Edwin Rudge. \$2.50.
- Kingsley, F. M. *The Return of Caroline*. Funk & Wagnalls. 40 cents net.
- Kipling, R. If: *Verses from Rewards and Fairies*. Doubleday, Page.
- Kullnick, M. *From Rough Rider to President*. Translated from the German by F. v. Reithdorf. Chicago: McClurg. \$1.50 net.
- Law, E. *Some Supposed Shakespeare Forgeries*. London: Bell.
- Lombroso's Crime, Its Causes and Remedies. Translated by H. P. Horton. Boston: Little, Brown. \$4.50 net.
- Macaulay, R. *The Valley Captives*. Holt. \$1.35 net.
- Macaulay's Essay on Addison. Edited by G. E. Hadow. Frowde.
- MacCauley, C. *Thought and Fact for Today*. Yokohama: Kelly & Walsh.
- Marshall, W. J. *Gas Engines*. Van Nostrand. \$2 net.
- Merrill, E. *The Dialogue in English Literature*. (Yale Studies.) Holt.
- Morrow, F. S. *The Reconstruction of Ellimore Wood*. Broadway Pub. Co. \$1.50.
- Milne, W. J. *First Year Algebra*. American Book Company. 85 cents.
- Molière's Les Femmes Savantes. Edited, with notes, by C. A. Eggert. American Book Company. 40 cents.
- Noel, C. *Socialism in Church History*. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co. \$1.75 net.
- Oppenheim, E. P. *The Moving Finger*. Boston: Little, Brown. \$1.25 net.
- Oppenheim, J. *Pay Envelopes: Tales of the Mill, the Mine, and the City Street*. Huebsch. \$1.25 net.
- Parsons, F. *Legal Doctrine and Social Progress*. Huebsch. \$1.50 net.
- Partridge, G. E. *The Nervous Life*. Sturgis & Walton. \$1 net.
- Peters, M. C. *Haym Salomon, the Financier of the Revolution*. Trow Press.
- Poe, E. A. *Complete Poems*. Collected, edited, and arranged, with notes, by J. H. Whitty. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. \$2 net.
- Prince, L. C. *The Sense and Nonsense of Christian Science*. Boston: Badger. \$1 net.
- Ray, A. C. *Buddle, The Story of a Boy*. Boston: Little, Brown. \$1.50.
- Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1910. Vol. 11. Washington: Government Printing Office.
- Report of the State Treasurer for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910. Albany: State Treasury.
- Rosenberg, L. J. *The Medical Expert, and Other Papers*. Broadway Publishing Company. 50 cents.
- Schiller's Wilhelm Tell. Edited, with notes, by B. J. Vos. Boston: Ginn.
- Smiley, C. L. *The Clothespin Brigade*. Broadway Publishing Company. 75 cents.
- Smith, G. C. *What to Eat and Why*. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. \$2.50 net.
- Spargo, J. *Sidelights on Contemporary Socialism*. Huebsch. \$1 net.
- Sprague, R. *From Western China to the Golden Gate*. Berkeley: Glessner-Morse Co. 85 cents.
- Stevenson's Lay Morals, and Other Papers. Scribner. \$1.
- Stuart, H. L. *Fenella; a Novel*. Doubleday, Page. \$1.20.
- Toldridge, E. *Mother's Love Songs*. Boston: Badger.
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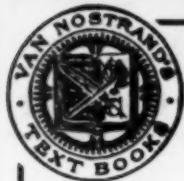
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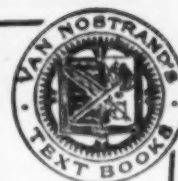
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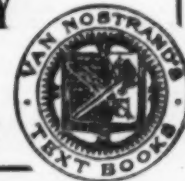
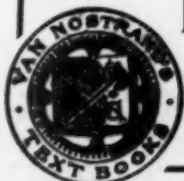


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